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The Child Violinist.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was heavy
And the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they said—too late—"He is weary!
He shall rest for, at least, to-night!"

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room,
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas a string of his violoncello,
And they heard him stir in his bed:
"Make room for a tired little fellow,
Kind God!"—was the last that he said.

Scandal.

When cannibal savages after a fight
Make a feast of the bodies of those they have beaten,
The grisly repast yields a keener delight
From the knowledge that every unfortunate wight
Would have deemed it the deepest disgrace to be eaten.

Though the custom is fast dying out in Fiji,
As the influence of Western example increases,
In civilized countries you often may see
A circle of friends in the highest of glee,
All busily picking some neighbor to pieces.

And the best of it is the neighbor is not,
As in islands barbaric, a person deceased;
His flesh has been baked in no caldrons or pot;
They don't even trouble to serve them up hot;
For the victim still lives in the midst of the feast.

Some good natured friend perhaps, may make him aware
Of the nature of these hungry monsters' employment;
And, though in reply he may stoutly declare
That such vivisection won't hurt him a hair,
Yet he writhes at the thought of their fiendish enjoyment.

Still one comfort remains. In the isles of Fiji
No possible vengeance is left for the victim.
He is cooked and defunct. But in Europe he's free
To seek satisfaction; and sometimes we see
That he wounds in exchange for the wounds which have pricked him.

Then beware, Mrs. Smith; beware, lovely Miss Brown;
Young Jones, whisper nothing that isn't quite true;
Be a little more careful of others' renown,
For Thompson in yonder recess has sat down
With Miss Green, and is quietly cutting up you!
—*Belgravia.*

THE BETTER WAY.

One evening, as the twilight was dusking into deeper shades, Farmer Welton stood in his dooryard with a gun in his hands, and saw a dog coming out of his shed. It was not his dog, for his was of a light color, while this was surely black.

The shed alluded to was open in front, with double doors, for the passage of carts; and the shed was a part of a continuous structure connecting the barn with the house. Around back of this shed was the sheepfold.

There had been trouble upon Farmer Welton's place. Dogs had been killing his sheep—and some of the very best at that. He had declared, in his wrath, that he would shoot the first stray dog he found prowling about his premises. On this evening, by chance, he had been carrying his gun from the house to the barn when the canine intruder appeared. Aye, and in the barn he had been taking the skin from a valuable sheep that had been killed and mangled with tigerish ferocity.

So when he saw the strange dog coming through his shed, he brought his gun to his shoulder, and with a quick, sure aim, fired. The dog gave a leap and a howl, and whirling around in a circle two or three times, he bounded off in a tangent, yelping painfully, and was soon lost to sight.

"Hallo! What's to pay now, Welton?"

"Ah—is that you, Frost?"

"Yes. Ye been shooting something, haven't ye?"

"I've shot a dog, I think."

"Y-e-s. I seed him scootin' off. It was Brackett's, I reckon,"

Before the farmer could make any further remark, his wife called to him from the porch, and he went in.

Very shortly afterward a boy and a girl came out through the shed as the dog had come. Down back of Welton's farm, distant half a mile or so, was a grist mill, with quite a settlement around it, and the people having occasion to go on foot from that section to the farms on the hills could cut off a long distance by crossing Welton's lot. The boy and girl were children of Mr. Brackett. When they reached home they were met by a scene of dire confusion. Old Carlo, the grand old Newfoundland dog—the loving and the loved—the true and the faithful—had come home shot through the head, and was dying. The children threw themselves on their shaggy mate and wept and moaned in agony.

Mr. Brackett arrived just as the dog breathed his last. One of the older boys stood by with a lighted lantern, for it had grown quite dark now, and the farmer saw what had happened.

"Who did this?" he asked, groaningly.

"John Welton did it," said Tom Frost, coming up at that moment. "He's been losin' sheep, and I guess he's got kind of wrathy."

"But my dog never killed a sheep—never! He's been reared to care for sheep. How came he down there?"

"He went over to the mill with Sis and me," said the younger boy, sobbing as he spoke; "and he was running on ahead of us toward home. I heard a gun just before we got to Mr. Welton's, but, oh! I did not think he could have shot poor Carlo."

Mr. Brackett was fairly beside himself. To say he was angry would not express it. He had loved that dog—it had been the chief pet of his household for years. Literally boiling with hot wrath and indignation, he started for Welton's.

John Welton and Peter Brackett had been neighbors from their earliest days, and they had been friends, too. Between the two families there had been a bond of love and good will, and a spirit of fraternal kindness and regard had marked their intercourse. Both the farmers were hard working men, with strong feelings, and positive characteristics. They belonged to the same religious society and sympathized in politics. They had warm discussions, but never yet a direct falling out. Of the two Welton was the more intellectual, and perhaps a little more tinged with pride than was his neighbor. But they were both hearty men, enjoying life for the good it gave them.

Mr. Welton entered his kitchen, and stood the empty gun up behind the door.

"What's the matter, John?" his wife asked, as she saw his troubled face.

"I'm afraid I've done a bad thing," he replied, regretfully. "I fear I have shot Brackett's dog."

"Oh, John!"

"But I didn't know whose dog it was. I saw him coming out from the shed—it was too dark to see more than that it was a dog. I only thought of the sheep I had lost and I fired."

"I am sorry, John. Oh, how Mrs. Brackett and the children will feel. They set everything by old Carlo. But you can explain it."

"Yes, I can explain it."

Half an hour later Mr. Welton was going to his barn with a lighted lantern in his hand. He was thinking of the sad and unfortunate occurrence, and was sorely worried and perplexed. What would his neighbor say? He had there might be no trouble. He was reflecting thus when Mr. Brackett appeared before him, coming up quickly and stopping with an angry stamp of the foot.

Now, there may be a volume of electric influence even in the stamp of a foot, and there was such an influence in the stamp which Brackett gave; and Welton felt it, and braced himself against it. There was, moreover, an atmosphere exhaling from the presence of the irate man at once repellant and aggravating.

"John Welton, you have shot my dog!" The words were hissed forth hotly.

"Yes," said Welton, icily.

"How dared you do it?"

"I dare shoot any dog that comes prowling about my buildings, especially when I have had my sheep killed by them."

"But my dog never troubled your sheep, and you know it!"

"You know that he never did harm to a sheep. It wasn't in his nature. It was a mean, cowardly act, and you shall suffer for it."

"Brackett, you don't know to whom you are talking."

"Oho! We'll find out. Don't put on airs, John Welton. You ain't a saint. I'll have satisfaction if I have to take it out of your hide?"

"Peter, you'd better go home and cool off. You are making yourself ridiculous."

Now, really, this was the unkindest cut of all. Not all the mad words of Brackett put together were so hard as this single sentence; and John Welton put all the bitter sarcasm in his command into it.

Brackett broke forth into a torrent of invectives, and then turned away.

Half an hour later John Welton acknowledged to himself that he had not done exactly right. Had he, in the outset, in answer to Brackett's first outburst, told the simple truth—that he had shot the dog by mistake; that he was sorry, and that he was willing to do anything in his power to make amends—had he done this his neighbor would probably have softened at once. But it was too late now. The blow had been struck; he had been grossly insulted, and he would not back down.

Mr. Brackett was not so reflective. He only felt his wrath, which he nursed to keep it warm. That night he hitched his horse to a job wagon, and went to the village for a barrel of flour. Having transacted his store business, he called upon Laban Pepper, a lawyer, to whom he narrated the facts of the shooting of his dog.

Pepper was a man anxious for fees. He had no sympathy or soul above that.

"You say your dog was in company with two of your children?"

"Yes."

"And this passage over Mr. Welton's land and through his shed had been freely yielded by him as a right of way to his neighbors?"

"Yes, sir, ever since I can remember."

"Then, my dear sir, Welton is clearly liable. If you will come with me we will step into Mr. Garfield's and have a suit commenced at once."

Mr. Garfield was the trial justice.

All this happened on Friday evening. On Saturday it had become noised abroad in the farming district that there was not only serious trouble between the neighbors Welton and Brackett, but that they were going to law about it.

On Sunday morning John Welton told his wife he should not attend church. She had no need to ask her husband why he should not go out. She knew he was unhappy, and that he could not bear to meet his old neighbor in the house of God while the dark cloud was upon him. Nor did she wish to meet either Mr. or Mrs. Brackett. So they both stayed at home.

Peter Brackett was even more miserable than John Welton, though perhaps he did not know it. He held in close companionship the very worst demon a man can embrace—the demon of wrathful vengeance—and in order to maintain himself at the strain to which he had set his feelings, he was obliged to nurse the monster. He did not attend church on that day, nor did his wife. Two or three times during the calm, beautiful Sabbath, as he glanced over toward his neighbor's dwelling, he found himself beginning to wish that he had not gone to see John Welton in such a heat of anger; but he put the wish away, and nursed back his wrath.

On Monday, toward noon, the constable came in from the village and read to John Welton an imposing legal document. It was a summons issued by Wm. Garfield, Esq., a justice of the peace and quorum, ordering the said John Welton to appear before him at two of the clock on Wednesday, at his office, then and there to answer the complaint of Peter Brackett, etc. The officer read the summons, and left with the defendant a copy.

It was the first time John Welton had ever been called upon to face the law. At first he was awe stricken, then he was wroth. He told himself that he would fight it to the bitter end. And now he tried to nurse his wrath, and became more unhappy than before.

On Tuesday evening Parson Surely called upon Mr. Welton. The good man had heard of the trouble and was exceedingly exercised in spirit. Both the men were of his flock, and he loved and respected them. He sat down alone with Welton, and asked him what it meant.

"Tell me calmly and candidly all about it," he said.

After a little reflection Mr. Welton told the story. He knew the old clergyman for a true man and a whole hearted friend, and he told everything just as he understood it.

"And neighbor Brackett thinks, even now, that you shot the dog, knowing that it was his?"

"I suppose so."

"If you had told him the exact facts in the beginning, do you think he would have held his anger?"

This was a hard question for John Welton, but he answered it manfully.

"Truly, parson, I do not think he would."

"Were you ever more unhappy in your life than you have been since this trouble came?"

"I think not."

"And, if possible, neighbor Brackett is more unhappy than you."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes. He is the most angry and revengeful."

A brief pause, and then the parson resumed:

"Brother Welton, with you are needed but few words. You are more a man than Brother Brackett. Do you not believe he has a good heart?"

"Yes."

"I wish you could show how true and good your heart is."

"Parson!"

"I wish you could show him that you possess true Christian courage."

"Parson, what do you mean?"

"I wish you had the courage to meet and conquer him."

"How would you have me do it?"

"First, conquer yourself. You are not offended?"

"No. Go on."

And thereupon the good old clergyman drew up his chair and laid his hand upon his friend's arm and told him just what he would have him do. He spoke earnestly, and with tears in his eyes.

"Brother Welton, have you the heart and courage to do this?"

The farmer arose and took two or three turns across the floor and finally said:

"I will do it."

* * * * *

On the following day, toward the middle of the afternoon, Peter Brackett stood in the doorway with his head bent. He was thinking whether he should harness his horse and be off before dinner, or whether he would wait until afternoon. He could not even put his mind to ordinary chores.

"I wonder," he said to himself, "how the trial will come out! I s'pose Welton'll hire old Whitman to take his case. Of course the office'll be crowded. Tom Frost says it's noised everywhere, and that everybody'll be there. Plague take it! I wish"—

His meditations were interrupted by approaching steps, and on looking up he beheld neighbor Welton.

"Good morning, Peter."

Brackett gasped, and finally answered:

"Good morning," though rather crustily.

Welton went on, frankly and pleasantly:

"You will go to the village to-day?"

"I s'pose so."

"I have been summoned by Justice Garfield to be there, also, but really, Peter, I don't want to go. One of us will be enough. Garfield is a fair one, and when he knows the facts he will do what is right. Now, you can state them as well as I can, and whatever his decision is, I will abide by it. You can tell him that I shot your dog, and that your dog had done me no harm."

"Do you acknowledge that old Carlo never harmed you—that he never troubled your sheep?" inquired Brackett, with startled surprise.

"It was not in his nature to do harm to anything. I am sure he would sooner have saved one of my sheep than have killed it."

"Then what did you shoot him for?"

"That is what I am coming at, Peter. You will tell the justice that I had lost several of my sheep—killed by dogs—that I had just been taking the skin from a valuable wether, that had been so killed and mangled—that I was on my way from my house, with my gun in my hand, when I saw a dog come out from my shed. My first thought was that he had come from my sheepfold. It was almost dark, and I could not see plainly. Tell the justice that I had no idea it was your dog. I never dreamed that I had fired that cruel shot at old Carlo until Tom Frost told me?"

"How? You didn't know it was my dog?"

"Peter, have you thought so hard of me as to think that I could knowingly and willingly have harmed that grand old dog. I would sooner have shot one of my oxen."

"But you didn't tell me so at first. Why didn't you?"

"Because you came up so—so—suddenly"—

"Oh, pshaw!" cried Brackett, with a stamp of his foot. "Why don't you spit it out as it was? Say I came down on you so like a hornet that you hadn't a chance to think. I was a blamed fool, that's what I was."

"And I was another, Peter; if I hadn't been I should have told you the truth at once, instead of flaring up. But we will understand it now. You can state the justice"—

"Justice be hanged! John, hang it all! What's the use? There, let us end it so!"

From her window Mrs. Brackett had seen the two men come together, and she trembled for the result. By-and-bye she saw her husband, as though flushed and excited, put out his hand. Mercy! was he going to strike his neighbor? She was ready to cry out with affright, the cry being almost upon her lips, when she beheld a scene that called forth rejoicing instead. And this was what she saw:

She saw these two strange men grasp one another by the hand, and she saw big bright tears rolling down their cheeks, and she knew that the fearful storm had passed, and that the warm sunshine of love and tranquility would come again.

Absurdities.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* regards the custom of drinking healths and vindicating one's self by violence as absurdities. It says: Why should it be an honor to a gentleman or lady to have a company around a dinner table till their glasses with wine, when his or her name is mentioned at a particular moment, and drain them simultaneously? They drink one's health professedly. The act really promotes the health of no one. Physiologically it cannot have that effect, but rather the contrary, in the mass of cases, while it can hardly be recognized as a religious exercise, in which the wine drinking is a kind of libation, or sacramental accompaniment of a prayer for the welfare of the person named. Fashion renders it possible to do what is simply ludicrous. Thus, at a large dinner party, a gentleman will send word by a waiter to a lady at a distant part of the table that he would like to drink wine with her. Perhaps she is on the same side with himself, so that he cannot well see her motions. Accordingly he relies on the waiter to tell him when she has her glass in hand and is prepared to exchange compliments, and at a given signal, having asked: "Is she ready?" swallows his wine! And then both feel quite complimented and indebted to one another!

But how would it seem, were a slight change made in the custom? Let it be supposed, that the master of ceremonies should say: "I propose that we should eat the health of the lovely Miss Smith, the queen of beauty;" and that, thereupon, each should take a bit of roast beef, or a morsel of turkey, on the top of his or her fork, and, at a given signal, all the bits should simultaneously be conveyed to their mouths, with a general interchange of smirks. Or when the dessert and fruit comes on, suppose a gentleman to send word to a lady that he proposes that they eat one another's health in a slice of orange. In these cases there would be a compliment of the personal attention, and the actual taking of something nutritious and healthful; but to drink one's health in a glass of ordinary wine—in three instances out of four, a compound of whisky and poisonous drugs—is a very contradictory proceeding.

Wearing the Breeches.

Mr. Merriwether paused at the gate, as he adjusted his continental oilcloth coat and gave his torch the proper slant over his shoulder, to shout to his neighbor across the way: "It is a time that demands men; men of nerve and intelligence and courage, men of clear ideas and pure convictions, and the citizen who stands idly waiting when the country calls him is heartless and negligent and unpatriotic." And then Mrs. Merriwether's voice was heard floating over the front fence like the song of a bird in the night: "Erastus Merriwether! If you go off without splitting up wood enough for the kitchen stove, I'll do some haymaking in that carroty hair o'yourn that'll make you wish this country never had a President." And it is just such chilling influences as these that shut so many of our best men out of active public life.

Autumnal Diseases.

The season of fevers, says the New York *Tribune*, has set in all over the country: yellow fever in the South, typhoid in one direction, malarial of different types in others. A few nights of sharp frost would doubtless clear and clean the air of them, but in the meantime it behooves every man to look to his own health and that of his family. Physicians, as a rule, concern themselves but little with preventive measures, and in fact neither do the average Americans who are their patients. In theory we all are convinced that each disease has a rational account to give of its origin, but we act as if we held the old doctrine that they came by the visitation of God and not from a defective drain pipe or rotting garbage in the cellar. There is but little danger of yellow fever in the Northern cities. The season is far advanced, the quarantine is strictly enforced, and, the surest safeguard of all, the popular dread of the disease is so great that wherever it appears each man becomes a health officer. There are commoner forms of fever from which we have reason to apprehend much more danger. The intense heat of June and July has told upon every man and woman who remained in the cities during those months. It has lessened their stock of vitality to an exceptional degree, and in consequence rendered them susceptible to poison as influences in the air. In this month there are always malarious fogs arising from the decomposing vegetable matter in low-lying meadows and gardens—a danger which nothing but the early frosts will cure. The chief preventive measures to be adopted are to protect the body by flannel next the skin, never to go out in the morning without a full meal, and to keep the digestive organs in healthy condition and the mind cheerful.

Typhoid fevers are communicated, on the contrary, by conveyance of animal secretions. At this season every householder should look to the condition of drains and water pipes on his premises, and not let squeamish delicacy hinder him from reporting nuisances on the premises of his neighbor. It is amazing to what pollution of the air, in their sumptuous dwellings, churches, steam and horse cars, Americans will submit in silence. There is another class of fevers which originate in decaying vegetable matter, dampness, and the poison generated by bad ventilation in overcrowded houses. If every respectable man would see that the laws of health were enforced in his own neighborhood, there would be little fear from this especial messenger of death. In case of attack from fever, the usual course is to apply all domestic remedies before calling in a physician. The headache, languor, etc., appear so slight a series of symptoms that it is natural the whole family pharmacopœia of pills, draughts and stimulants should be tried before outside assistance is summoned. The truth is, however, that the remedies for each kind of fever widely differ, and the home practice too often gives the surest help to the disease in its fatal work.

Our advice, then, to readers is, in brief, to keep the fever out of their houses, but after it is once in to leave the fight with it to more skilled hands than their own. In no country, too, is the matter of disinfection so neglected as in our own. The patient being dead or cured, his friends leave the disease to go on its way unchecked, while with due precaution of disinfecting bedding, clothes, walls, etc., it might be stopped short. A free use of carbolic acid or chloride of lime is beneficial in even a house where there is no illness. But best of all is fresh, clean air, and plenty of it. These counsels are hackneyed beyond question; but that they are needed is proved by the fact that eight out of ten, even of cultured families, disregard them.

A Bungling Execution.

Francis Ept was hanged at Cochocton, Ohio, for the murder of Abraham Wertheimer on the twentieth of November last. Ept, who was born in Germany, was thirty-three years of age. At precisely one o'clock P. M. the fatal trigger was touched, and Ept's body fell six feet and a half; but the fall did not break his neck, or even cause strangulation, the knot having slipped to the front, so that he was held by the back of his neck. A local paper, describing the terrible work, says: The noose slipped around in such a manner that its knot was over the hanging man's chin, and the fall not having broken his neck, but merely for a moment stunned him, he was now, amid the agony of death, crying for relief. "Let me go, let me go!" he shouted in German. "Oh, have mercy on me, oh, have mercy on me! Oh, God, the Father, have mercy on me! Oh, let me go, let me go! Oh, Mother of God, help me! Father Epping, cut the rope and let me go!" Cries of horror sprung from the audience, while the sheriffs and Father Epping ran to the edge of the scaffold platform. "Shoot him and put him out of his misery," suggested a bystander. "Oh, shoot me, shoot me!" ejaculated Ept, who was now fully sensible; "I was ten years a soldier; shoot me, and don't hang me like a dog!" "Pull him up!" said one of the sheriffs. Two strong men seized hold of the rope and dragged the dangling victim, hand over hand, to the platform. Here he was placed in a chair, while his cries, moans, and pleas for mercy would have melted the heart of a stone. "Courage, my son," said Father Epping; "think of the sufferings of our Redeemer, and be a man." "Oh, Father Epping, for God's sake cut the rope and save me," prayed the quivering wretch. Thus he cried until the trap had been readjusted, and then he was again lifted on to it. Now his nerves were unstrung, as well they might be, and he was almost as limp as a rag. He never ceased begging for mercy, and, in the midst of his cries, the trap was sprung, and this time the work was effectively done.

What he Found.

A country gentleman was in the habit of entertaining his friends almost weekly, and discovered that regularly some small article of plate was missing, a caster top, a salt spoon, a napkin ring or something of the kind. He suspected his servants, and to make sure one night, when the guests had assembled, he said:

"I tell you what! Let's do without servants to-night and wait on ourselves!"

The odd suggestion was greeted with applause and peals of laughter. The servants were turned out; the meal was seasoned with sparkling sallies at the expense of the clumsiness of this or that guest, and when they had all gone the host took stock and discovered that two-thirds of the spoons had gone too!

Odd Fellowship.

In the month of February, 1819, Thomas Wildey and John Welch, two Englishmen, then residing in Baltimore, Md., inserted in the Baltimore *American* an advertisement in the following words: "Notice to all Odd Fellows.—A few members of the Society of Odd Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for consultation upon the subject of forming a lodge. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, the second of March, 1819." This was the first lodge formed in the United States.

In the Way of Advice.

"P. H. A.," the writer of a letter in the New York *Sun*, asked:

"How is a laboring man to get his living the coming winter? Crops have come in so poor that buckwheat, the main food of the poor class of people in this section in winter, will be worth from $1 to $1.20; and yet what few business men here intend to do business this coming winter say they shall reduce wages to $1 per day. Now, I would like to know how a laboring man can pay $30 per year rent for the poorest house, and perhaps $15 more for firewood, $1.25 per bushel for potatoes, eighty to ninety cents per bushel for corn, and wheat $1.40 per bushel, and clothe a family of five or six little children?"

This is a hard state of things, which is not allayed by the fact that millions of human beings will survive this winter in Europe under conditions far harder than those depicted. Many an agricultural laborer in England, where the wages are higher than in some other countries, and where, moreover, families of even eight and ten children are not uncommon, has to get along on three dollars a week. His house costs him at least $25 a year, even inferior parts of meat he cannot get at less than twelve cents a pound, bread is somewhat dearer than here, the garden where he can raise vegetables does not average one-eighth of an acre, and fuel costs him at least $25. Yet he lives, and rears children. The French and Belgian peasants live on less, and live better, in some respects, and yet actually saves, because skilled in economy, and knowing how to turn every atom of food to account. The people of this country have been so wasteful in times of plenty that a hard time finds them unable to meet it. "P. H. A." would be astonished were he to taste the nourishing, savory broth which a French peasant can make out of bones, a morsel of meat, vegetables, herbs, and such dry scraps of bread as an American housewife would throw away. A glance at a poor man's garden in this country will, nine times out of ten, show how little he and his wife know how to turn it to account for the table. With land so cheap as it is here, a French peasant would be living in clover. A very large proportion of the distress in the country regions to which "P. H. A." alludes arises from ignorance of that domestic economy which hard times have taught the people of other countries.

The Late James Lick.

James Lick, the philanthropist, died in San Francisco. He had been sinking for some time, and death resulted from the mere decay of nature. His career in the world of commerce was singularly successful. He was born at Fredericksburg, Pa., in 1796. He was engaged in commercial pursuits in South America from 1821 to 1847, when he went to California and invested in real estate and other enterprises, which resulted in the accumulation of a great fortune. In 1874 he assigned $2,000,000 from his estate to trustees for various public and philanthropic purposes, including $700,000 for a telescope and other apparatus at Lake Tahoe, $300,000 for a school of mechanical arts in California, $250,000 for public monuments and $150,000 for public baths in Sacramento, $150,000 for a monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and other large sums to various benevolent societies in San Francisco. The selection of suitable persons to guard these vast charities has always been a source of trouble and uneasiness to Mr. Lick. Since the last change in the trustees of his charitable fund the deceased has frequently expressed himself better satisfied with the condition of affairs, but has manifested considerable concern at not hearing from his son, John Lick, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pa., to whom both letters and telegrams have been sent requesting his resignation as one of the trustees. All the rest of the old board have tendered their resignations, though they have not yet been confirmed by the court.

The trustees say the business is in such shape that no complications can ensue in carrying out Mr. Lick's designs, though there is some fear that the action of John Lick implies his intention of contesting matters in the courts. The total value of the trust fund is estimated at about $5,000,000.

A Cheeky Man's Projected Visit.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has received the following letter, which explains itself:

Troubles never come singly, and now I am going to ask a particular favor, and sincerely hope you may not think strange of it. The plain facts of the case are: I am out of funds, and would like to ask a small loan—a mere trifle—so I may get rid of my hotel bill, pay for some pictures, a pair of boots, etc. I would like to have say $40, though I might get along with $35 if you could get me a pass over to your city. Now, this may seem like pressing matters a little; but I always did believe in keeping up appearances; it gives one credit, you know. My friends, including B., are away—this is my reason for writing to you.

If I get over to your city, and if it suits me, I will make a short stay at your own home for say a couple of weeks or so. Now I hope this will be altogether convenient and agreeable, if not, don't hesitate to be candid. I am not one of the kind to feel hurt.

My mother-in-law, wife and two boys will join me in Philadelphia, and if it would make no difference to you or your family they will make their stay at your home with me. My mother-in-law being somewhat of an invalid, does not breakfast until eleven A. M., and then requires attention which can't be had except where she may feel perfectly at home.

I thought best to mention these little matters so you may not feel annoyed.

Awaiting a favorable reply, I am very truly yours.

P. S.—I have heard of your hospitality, and I hope shall find in you a brother. I feel anxious to be in your city during the visit of the Chicago consistory, which I think will be about this time.

A Terrible Onslaught.

A terrible onslaught was made upon the Catholic Christians at Ning-Kuoh Fu, in the province of Ngan-huwy, China, when a crowd of about 1,000 soldiers and ruffians, under the guidance of officials, burst into a chapel during service time and brained members of the congregation. The men entered the chapel, interrupted the service, forced the officiating priest upon his knees, and demanded that he should cease promulgating the doctrine of the Tien chu sect. The priest declined to make the promise, whereupon a scene of indescribable uproar ensued, during which frightful outrages occurred. The priest was tortured and eventually put to death, being hacked to pieces; a little child whom he had adopted was torn limb from limb, and the corpse of another father was taken from its grave and brutally ill-used. The members of the inland mission have all left the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics have new a guard around their house. The chief conspirator was a military mandarin named Wu, who has openly expressed his malignant hatred of the Christian religion.

The Wheat Supply in England.

The London *Times* says: The wheat crop this year is the conclusion of a history full of alarms and surprises. Mr. Caird tells it very pleasantly in all its bearings and consequences, and reminds us, by the contrast, of the mysterious and gloomy tone with which the staff of life was always discussed as late as thirty years ago. In some respects the present state of things far surpasses the direst predictions of that day. We are dependent upon foreigners to an extent never then imagined. While the average consumption is about twenty-three million quarters, or, as the customs' returns state it, one hundred million hundredweights, during the last harvest year we have imported—happily, it seems, somewhat in excess of our wants—sixty-three million hundredweights, or not far from two-thirds of our whole consumption.

Half of this came from the United States, and so much of our wheat supply depends, therefore, not only on the good will of that country, but still more immediately on her commercial state, which is very variable. The profit itself has to be nicely calculated, and in Mr. Caird's opinion the prices which have lately prevailed yield little or no profit. Such a fact is slowly appreciated, but when the American farmers have once acted upon it and stopped supplies, it takes time to reverse that movement and meet a rising demand. Five per centum of our wheat imports come from British India—where we have lately had to feed a famished population. A good deal comes from Turkey and Egypt, which, Mr. Caird observes, will have to send us wheat because they both want money and can no longer get it by simply borrowing. He suggests, however, that in present circumstances Turkey cannot be depended on for any considerable supplies. France is too much in our own condition to be sure of sparing us wheat when we happen to want it; in fact, if she has not to compete with us in the open market, that is about as much as can now be expected. She has had a poor harvest of other grain and produce, and may want all her own produce and more. The wheat crop of Canada is much lower than usual.

Here, then, is the very state of things which a generation ago was prophesied as the last page of our national decline and fall. When all the world, including our jealous rivals, found us dependent on them for more than half of our daily bread, they had only to put their heads together and destroy the proud nation that had so oppressed and insulted them. The consummation has come. It finds us year by year growing less wheat, and the foreigner growing, if not absolutely more, at least more than pays him.

How a Bird Flies.

The most prominent fact about a bird is a faculty in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose the bird's arms end in only one long, slender finger, instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is: In the first place, the bones are hollow; then the shafts of the feathers are hollow, and, finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This explanation, by the Duke of Argyle, appears to be the best: An open wing forms a hollow on its under side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down, the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity lifts the bird up, much as you lift yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the fore arm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier would rush out here, and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. This process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight.

Size of Countries.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.

Palestine is about one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

The great desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Red sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

The Caspian sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

Great Britain is about two-thirds the size of Hindostan, one-twelfth of China, and one twenty-fifth of the United States.

The gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the sea of Kamschatka, bay of Bengal, China sea, Okhotsk or Japan sea. Lake Ontario would go in each of them more than fifty times.

The following bodies of water are about the same size: German ocean, Black sea, Yellow sea; Hudson's bay is larger. The Baltic, Adriatic and Aegean seas, and the Persian gulf are half as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

A Horrible Tragedy.

A horrible tragedy occurred on the top floor of No. 201 West Twenty-third street, New York. Julius Blank, aged thirty-eight years, a native of France, by occupation a professor of music, shot his wife Mary, aged twenty-eight years, in the head with a large revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. He then caught up his little child, Amelia, aged three and one-half years, and placing the deadly weapon close to her head, fired, causing almost instant death. Before the child had expired he ended the terrible deed of blood by blowing out his own brains. The noise of the pistol shot attracted the attention of neighbors, who rushed in only to find the child and father lying dead in pools of blood and the mother unconscious and dying. Within ten minutes a police surgeon was on the scene, but nothing could be done for the only surviving member of the fated family. Her wound was fatal. She was, however, quickly removed by an ambulance to a hospital.

The causes that led to the terrible crime and the details of the tragedy are unknown. No person could be found who witnessed the shooting, and only surmises of insanity afford an assignable cause. The father and murderer was totally blind, and supported his family by giving music lessons.

Lionizing Bank Robbers.

The St. Paul papers do not like the idea of bank robbers being lionized as they are. One of them says:

"Bob" Younger seems to have been a big man during his Madelia receptions, and the ladies who showered bouquets and sympathy upon the bloody bandits dwelt tenderly upon "Bob's" sweet voice and winning smiles, and wept at his mention of his dead mother and living sister, would do well to preserve a small portion of their sympathy and tears, perhaps, for the mothers and sisters, and wives and children of good citizens shot down and butchered in cold blood by this precious gang of outlaws within the past few years. Don't let's have any sickly sentimentality over these vampires just because they are caged at last and their bloody work ended. "Bob's" voice may be full of melody, his face manly, his smile attractive and his bearing courteous, but his hands and the hands of his associates are steeped in the blood of countless victims, and if they could die a thousand deaths justice would hardly be appeased. Northfield and Madelia did a brave and noble work, covering themselves with glory and conferring honor upon the State. Now don't let the simpletons "slop over" with tears and bouquets for these outlawed wretches. "Bob" and his brother will kindly "forgive" the woman whose son was the bearer of information that led to their capture—they will "forgive" everybody just now.

Bob would "forgive" them if they would give him his revolvers and turn him loose again. There ought to be too much good common sense in Minnesota to lionize this most villanous band of highwaymen, and we hope to hear no more of it. It is hardly probable that Northfield and Faribault people will continue this shower of sympathy and bouquets. They have had a taste of the James and Younger metal before "the memory of their dead mother and living sister" had overtaken them, and there are two homes in mourning as a consequence.

What he Will Do.

The late Mr. James Lick's son and heir, John Lick, is described by the Philadelphia *Times* as a tall, raw boned man, about fifty years old—if his long, stringy, iron gray beard, wrinkled, careworn features, and generally smashed up appearance meant anything—dressed to look his best—and his best was a country beaver hat, a suit of well brushed black, made by the village tailor, and a pair of shoes from a freshly imported "box" of shoes from the manufacturers. At Philadelphia, on his way to the California, he said to the reporter: "I am going to start to-night from here, and am only waiting now for a friend of mine who has just come on from there. He is going back with me. Wa-al, the way things is I don't want to say what I'm going to do. He was my father and was about eighty-one years old. I am his only child. He has one sister living. Did I first read of the death in the newspapers? Oh! no; I have a pocket full of telegrams here, but I won't answer them. I know what I'm going to do." And here Mr. Lick showed that he had a good deal of firmness of character, and could, in the way of bargain, cavil on the ninth part of a hair. The reporter found this "one trustee who refused to resign and allow his father to make a rearrangement of the trust" bent upon foiling him in the matter of the important answer to the question: "Do you mean to attempt to break the deed and will?" It was no use. He would not answer either flatly or by indirection.

Remarkable Storm Phenomenon.

At the head of Cabin creek, says a correspondent with Gen. Crook's command, a furious and remarkable storm assailed us. The heavens were suddenly transformed from a serene to an angry and menacing aspect. The wind broke loose, and rain was hurled from the clouds in huge drops. The sun was just setting, and, despite the dark mood of nature, there was an azure disk of the sky in the west suffused with a golden tinge. While it was yet glowing, hailstones as large as walnuts dropped like bullets, cutting leaves and twigs from the trees in an instant, and then amid the deafening roll of the thunder and the fitful glare of the lightning, two great rents appeared in the clouds, and the moon and a dozen stars looked down out of their upper chamber into the gloom. The strange phenomenon lasted a quarter of an hour—sunlight, starlight, moonlight, rain, hail, wind and lightning, all displayed at the same moment. A faint rainbow formed before the lingering reminiscence of the sun was gone from the west. Then the sky assumed a consistent blackness, and the storm grew in wildness until it reached a passionate climax of giant tears, liquid and congealed, more violent than ever, and then subsided.

Horned Men in Africa.

A paper by Captain J. S. Hay, on the horned men of Africa, was read at the recent meeting of the British Association. He also exhibited sketches of two Africans with horns. Mr. Hyde Clarke said it was very difficult to assign any reason for the appearance of the horns, but there was no doubt that Captain Hay had seen them. One way might be that they had been inserted or inoculated into the face; but Captain Hay informed them that it was the object of the parents to remove the horns, which he regarded as a natural growth. One suggestion was that this was a class of malformation, of which there was a memorable example in the case of the "porcupine man," who had horny plaits on various parts of his body. He had not heard from anybody any sufficient explanation with regard either to its being a natural phenomenon arising at birth or its being artificially produced in the manner to which he had referred. It was remarkable that the horns were peculiar to the male sex. The subject was very obscure and had not been sufficiently investigated by anthropologists, because there were great prejudices to taking it up.

The Island of Corea.

The Japanese mission that lately visited Corea reports the houses of the poorer classes as being but six or seven feet high. Salt fish, tobacco, and straw sandals are the chief staples of local trade; the houses devoted to government purposes are of brick, and of mean construction. The walls of the town are composed of brick, earth and stones, and the highways are wretched. The inhabitants wear undyed clothing, and a very long sleeve is a mark of superior rank. The hats are broad brimmed, and tied under the chin with acord or ribbon. Etiquette requires that they should be kept on the head during salutations. The hair is worn long, and fastened on the top of the head by pins. The dress of the women resembles that of Europeans, but the members of the mission did not see any. The soil is generally poor, and an old tree is rarely seen. All trees reaching a suitable size are cut for firewood. The only mines worked are those of iron, but others of copper, gold and silver exist. The horses are exceedingly small, and the main articles of exportation are the skins of cattle and pigs.

A School Question Decided.

The supreme court of Illinois has rendered a decision of great interest in connection with the public schools. A girl in Winnebago county belonged to a class that was required by the rules to study bookkeeping. Her parents did not wish her to pursue that study, and refused to provide her with text books. They were notified that they must do so, or the girl would be expelled.

The Centre Reporter.

JNO. H. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 26, 1876.

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FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Congress—LEVI A. MACKEY.

Senator—S. R. PEALE.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES F. WEAVER, Milesburg,
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker,
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg.

ELECTORS.

The following is the correct democratic presidential electoral ticket:

Charles R. Buckalew.
Samuel B. Wilson.
Robert F. Stief,
George R. Berrell,
William H. Wright,
Thomas E. Gaskill,
John Moffet.
John A. Morrison,
Owen Jones,
William K. Haag,
Joel L. Lighner,
Henry T. Trumbower,
George H. Rowland,
John Nealon,
Joel B. McCamant,
Daniel D. Boas,
Joseph B. McCollum,
Franklin W. Knox,
John H. Uhl,
Thomas Bower,
David Small,
Sebastian Wimmer,
James J. Hazlett,
John B. Guthrie,
Robert M. Gibson,
David S. Morris,
Robert B. Brown,
Thomas W. Grayson,
Benjamin F. Morris.

FEDERAL INTERVENTION.

The N. Y. Herald, which has a leaning to Hayes, has a strong article upon the tyranny just now exercised over South Carolina, by Grant in order to carry the election in that state. The Herald says:

But this question relates not to South Carolina alone. This unconstitutional and dangerous practice of federal interference in elections goes on now in the midst of the canvass, with the consent of the Republican party managers and with the silent assent of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is a part of the policy, of the party; indeed, its chief and only policy, for its speakers profess no desire for reform. They say nothing of hard money, of civil service abuses, of economy; they tell us only of a "united South," and boast of their despatch of troops to different States. Are we, then, to have another four years of this perilous interference by the federal power in elections? So far as any citizen can tell by reading the Republican party organs or listening to Republican speakers such is the determination of the party leaders. They are determined to reinstate themselves in power by these means. Who shall assure us that four years hence they will not use the same means, the same force, once more to re-elect themselves and their corrupt Southern allies? The question is very grave; it has many serious sides to it. It forbodes dangers so much greater than even the most "inspired" Republican orators tell us, would follow a democratic victory, that, taking their words for it, a prudent voter, having a stake in the country, would risk the Democrats rather than have such a Republican policy.

Governor Hayes and the party managers ought to know that the use of troops and all this federal interference in the South is causing a vague feeling of alarm among thoughtful voters. They ask themselves, where and when is this to end? The war closed eleven years ago and here is General Grant openly threatening to send the whole army into South Carolina for no other object than to re-elect a partisian of his, contrary to the will of the majority of the people of the State. Here are the Republican managers using the most dangerous and unconstitutional measures not merely to perpetuate their own power, but to support and re-elect in the Southern States a set of men who have for years kept those communities in turmoil, have robbed them and have misled and misused the poor negro to his own destruction and their selfish advantage. Nothing is more certain than that if the Republican party is to continue its league with the Packards, Kelloggs, Spencers and Chamberlains it ought to be beaten. No party deserves success or can safely hold power over the country which deliberately continues its alliance with and support of such men. If Governor Hayes cannot now control his followers, his fellow leaders, how can he, with the best intentions, be expected to control them after the election? If by silence he now consents to such dangerous and violent interference is he not fatally committed to it? And is it safe to elect a President who is silent at such a time, and thus consents beforehand to the most extreme policy of the most extreme wing of his party? Is it not on the contrary, in the highest degree dangerous to the country? The iniquitous habeas corpus and Force bill was defeated with great difficulty two winters ago. But the very men who then favored and urged that monstrous act, and who have ever since regretted that it was not passed, are now the leaders, the controlling managers of the Republican party. If they are successful in November will they not regard their policy as approved, and go on for other four years with Southern legislation whose only consequence would be to create permanent civil disorders over a large part of the Union to prostrate industry and perpetuate hatred and discord? And will they stop with the South? Will they hesitate hereafter to attempt that in Northern States which now they so vehemently do in the Southern?

In another column of the Reporter we puolish the lying proclamation of Grant and the infamous bayonet order of his Secretary, Don Cameron.

The Charleston News and Courier goes back to its files to show that Governor Chamberlain reviewed the Rifle Clubs of that city on the 26th of June last, and complimented them as "patriotic citizen soldiers." At an entertainment given by the Palmetto Club on the same day, Major G. L. Buist presided, with General Wade Hampton on his right hand and Governor Chamberlain on his left.

But, as it does not seem to suit the members of these rifle clubs to vote for Hayes and Chamberlain, the latter must have federal soldiers ordered in, to arrest democratic citizens and carry the state for Hayes and to re-elect Chamberlain governor. That's what's the matter.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS.

The total liabilities of the Freedman's Savings Bank, December 31, 1875, were $4,004,875, of which $2,992,033 is due to the 70,000 colored depositors. One of the causes of the failure of the banks was the extent of defalcations. Ten of these were found in branch banks, and amounted to at least $40,000. The principal irregularities and frauds, were practiced, however, at Washington. Here, by means of loans on depreciated securities. Five officers of the Freedmen's Bank were connected with the Ring District Government, and loans were made on district securities which could not be sold for anything near their face value. The Bank was founded by a Republican Congress, administered by Republican officials, and stolen bankrupt by Republican thieves. And yet the Republican party claims to be the especial friend of the negro.

R. B. Hayes was a member of the 39th and 40th Congress. During that time he distinguished himself only by his votes for subsidies and jobs. March 2, 1867, he voted for a bill making extra allowance to contractors for iron-clads, which the Secretary of the Navy testified was backed by one of the strongest lobbies he had ever seen. The allowances were in addition to others already made by a Government Board. Mr. Hayes voted against the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill; against the motion to lay on the table; and in favor of the bill. An allowance was made under this bill amounting to 250,000, dollars, half of which went to Robeson's friend Secor. Logan and Schenck put through the House a bill restoring the iron-clad Comanche to its builders, by which 179,000 dollars, was taken from the Treasury. The bill was denounced on the floor by Mr. Spaulding, but Mr. Hayes voted for it. Seventeen acts, making grants of public lands to corporations, passed the House during Hayes, membership, but on only seven were the Democratic minority able to force a yea and nay vote. On all seven Mr. Hayes is recorded in favor of these bills, and never by speech or vote against them. The amount of land accruing to the Central Union, and Kansas Pacific Road under these grants, was 35,000,000 acres, an area almost equal to the whole of New England, and the amount of Government bonds issued to them was $64,000,000. All of these bills were opposed and most of them openly, denounced, without effect on Mr. Hayes.' Mr. Hayes only speech was made in explanation of his favorable action on the Boutigny claim which had been adjudged null and void by the U. S. Supreme Court twenty-four years before. Mr. Washburne (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered a bill directing a suspension of the law, and said that a more fraudulent claim was never presented to Congress.

BOARDING BABCOCK'S DOG.

Among Gen. Babcock's bills as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, paid out of the U. S. Treasury, was one of 30 dollars, for the board of his dog, and four bills of $173.50 $169.15, $356, and $215 respectively, all for repairing and painting his carriages. The total cost to the United States of boarding Gen. Babcock's dog up to date has been $500. He also rented handsome rooms, built stables, and maintained horses and carriages. The contingent expenses of his predecessors were limited to $250 per annum. He also furnished bouquets, &c., to the Ring with larger decorations for parties. His books show charges for skeletons of 1,228 flower baskets, 224 wreaths, 173 crosses, 72 vases anchors, &c., ad libitum.

FACTS FOR VOTERS.

The total number of acres of public land bestowed in land-grants by Republican Congresses is 296,000,000; the total area given away is 294,758 square miles, a larger area than that of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The total area of all these States is only 256,200 square miles.

WHAT MR. WHEELER'S RAILROADS HAVE GOT.

The bonds issued to Pacific railroads by Republican Congresses which are now outstanding amount to $64,623,512; and the amount of interest paid by the United States, allowing for repayments, transportation of mails, &c., amounts to $25,171,013.

FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS SPENT BY GRANT.

From March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861, or 72 years the entire net ordinary expenses of the Government were $1,581,706,195; from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1875, or fourteen years, they amounted, exclusive of the public debt, to $5,220,250,759. The net ordinary expenses in the ten years of peace since 1865, are $2,034,233,412. The total expenditures of the six years of President Grant's administration, ending with June 30, 1875, $4,008,438,461.

GRANT'S ARMY OF EMPLOYES.

The number of civil employes under President Buchanan was 44,527; under Lincoln in 1863, when the war was at its height, 47,375; under Grant in 1869, 54,207; under Grant in 1873, 86,660; under Grant in 1876,102,250.

FIVE MILLIONS OF DEFALCATIONS.

The amount of defalcations under President Grant's Administration has been, by postmasters, $373,371; by marshals, 249,260; by sundry public officers, $265,713; by collectors of internal revenue, $2,312,544; by navy officers, $623,208; by army officers, $784,553; &c., &c.; total number of defaulters, 649; total of defalcations, $5,500,595.

A COSTLY INDIAN POLICY.

The total expenditure for the support of the Indians during the six years preceding the war was $21,379,298. The total expenditures for the first six years of the present administration, during which the Indians were fewer in number was $40,925,488. The annual average before the war was $3,563,216; the annual average under Grant is $6,820,914. The annual excess under Grant is $3,257,697; the total excess for the six years under Grant is $19,546,189, or nearly the whole sum expended in the support of the Indians in the six years before the war. In the first year of Grant's administration, the expenses were only $3,400,938, but a little less than the average of the six years before the war; but in the following year the expenses leaped up to $7,426,997, and have since held substantially that figure. The expenses of last year were the greatest of all, being $8,384,656, more than the entire State taxes of the State of New York.

WHAT THE DISTRICT RING ACCOMPLISHED.

The municipal expenses of the District of Columbia from July 1st, 1871, to July 1st, 1876, were $42,687,997. The amount expended in improving less than one-half the streets of Washington in the past five years was $29,972,012. $10,000,000 worth of this work has already gone to ruin and must be replaced. The present debt of the District is $24,121,852, the value of the real estate in the District only $99,452,684. The population is 150,000, and the debt averages $166 to every man, woman and child. It amounts to 27 per cent. of the entire taxable real estate. In January, 1875, property to the amount of $13,213,911, had been sold for taxes.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The cost of all public buildings including custom houses, court houses, post offices, &c., purchased and built by the United States, between 1789-1800, or 71 years, was $28,640,170. The cost between 1860 and 1876, or 15 years, was $51,164,978. The excess is $22,528,807; the average annual expense before Republican ascendency, $403,382; average since $3,410,998. The supervising architect, Mr. Mullett, was an intimate friend of President Grant and Boss Shepherd. Shepherd was given the contract for all the roofing, plumbing, and gas-fitting in all public buildings, both new and old, and his workmen were sent from Washington to all parts of the country. Their pay began at the time they left Washington and continued until their return; their traveling expenses were paid by the Government, and all material purported to be shipped from Washington was charged to the Government at so-called wholesale prices. Shepherd was paid 15 per cent. on the total of all these expenses, and 10 per cent. besides for the use of his patents. The roofing, plumbing and gas-fitting of the Portland (Oregon) Custom House was done in this way by Shepherd, and the wages of the workmen for their whole absence was paid in the way just stated.

Democrats, support your nominees. A ticket can never be made to suit all. Men who have no faults did not exist since the Son was upon earth. Turn out to the polls, and see that your democratic neighbor turns out also.

The votes that Grant makes for Hayes by pardoning the revenue thieves, are held level by the batch of Molly Maguires sentenced by Judge Pershing last week at Pottsville.

The radical hope of electing a portion of their county ticket will be dispelled right after November 7. Weaver and Alexander will go in, so will Frank, Divens and Rishel.

S. R. PEALE NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

The democratic senatorial conference which re-assembled at Tyrone, on Thursday evening, 19, nominated S. R. Peale, Esq., of Clinton for state senator.

The nomination is a good one. Mr. Peale is a democrat of ability and one of the leading lawyers at the Lock Haven bar. He has been a life-long, working democrat, of purity of character and will represent this district with credit in the state senate, and will be found true to the interests of the people. He has never held an office and does not belong to the office-seeking class. He is a democrat from principle and has been true to the party because he loves its principles. He was a true democrat for years without office, hence his fidelity to the party can be relied on when filling the high position of state senator. We have known him for years, and it affords us pleasure to recommend him to the votes of Centre county as in every respect worthy their support. In Clinton county, where Mr. Peale is well known, he is immensely popular, and it is owing to the fact that gallant little Clinton presented a good man that her choice has been ratified by the district conference.

This nomination completes the democratic ticket, and every good democrat should roll up his sleeves and work for its election by an increased majority.

The Bellefonte Republican of last week has a picture of the one-legged nigger, who had his other leg shot off, down South, by radical niggers under the instruction of Hayes' carpet-baggers, because he intended voting the democratic ticket.

Many of the respectable republican journals denounce the Grant-Cameron-Patterson-Chamberlain invasion and attack upon the state of South Carolina, as unlawful, uncalled for and without justification.

It's shot and shell for Hayes and Wheeler—ballots won't elect them.

Hurrah for Peale! The nomination of S. R. Peale, for senator meets the appropriation of every good democrat in old Centre. It makes the ticket stronger. He is one of the people's men.

The Tyrone Herald is making itself ridiculous by trying to make its readers believe the democrats didn't have a victory in Indiana, The Herald knows it's sort o' lying, else it would trot out that horrid chicken which it keeps.

Mr. Peale, the democratic nominee for senator is the working man's friend. He has always sympathized with the laboring class, and advocated their wants from no interested motive. Let the common people now reward him with their suffrage. We pledge our word that he will faithfully represent their interests and cast his votes in the senate for economy in the state administration and to lessen taxation.

The democratic victory in Indiana insures the election of Tilden. Now tacn, democrats of Pennsylvania, make our glorious old commonwealth wheel into line too, and make Tilden's election doubly sure. Let Tilden and Reform be the battle cry of every honest citizen, and let's put out the thieves who are plundering the treasury of hundreds of millions.

A EUROPEAN WAR.

War between Russia seems inevitable, in fact it is considered as already begun, and it is generally believed that other European powers will become involved. England is getting her fleet in readiness and a part of it has been ordered to the seat of war.

Wall street in New York has become excited in consequence of this war cloud and gold and the price of wheat have gone up.

The rifle clubs in South Carolina are organizations incorporated by the radical legislatures of that state in the past few years. Gov. Chamberlain himself became a member of one of them. Now he issues a lying proclamation—all the republican judges declare he lies—that these clubs are threatening violence, because the members will not vote for Chamberlain for Governor, and Grant comes up to the infamy with his proclamation to force a governor and presidential electors upon a people who do not want them. What more is needed to make the patriots blood boil?

The charge made two years ago against L. A. Mackey, that he was a monopolist, nabob, and would vote in favor of perpetuating the national bank system, is proven untrue by Mr. Mackey's record. All admit it now. The men who carried the slanders knew at the time they were lying. The Reporter denounced the falsehoods, and the votes of Mr. Mackey in congress now show that the Reporter was correct. Never had the common classes a truer representative. Col. Mackey's whole life gave the lie to the slanders fabricated against him two years ago by restless enemies and politicians pregnant with a filthy ambition. Now let the people give him a unanimous vote. He deserves it.

Democrats of Centre close up your ranks, and be ready for the 7th of November!

Let Pennsylvania put down by the sacred ballot what Grant and his Robespierres and Dantons are attempting to force by the bullet in South Carolina and other southern states.

The tyrant at Washington infamously seeks to keep his corrupt followers in power by using the federal army for the unconstitutional and wicked purpose of intimidating white citizens and controlling the electoral vote of commonwealths. King George did not go half as far in his usurpations against the colonies as has the Grant regime, and Washington and his compatriots thought it holy duty to rebel. Let democrats resort to the ballot to prostrate what our revolutionary fathers resorted to the bullet for.

Democrats of Centre arouse, then, and give Tilden and Reform, and the entire ticket a majority which will carry with it an emphatic rebuke of the drunken and purjered crew at Washington which is trampling into the mire the most sacred rights of the citizen!

Prepare then for the 7th of November, democrats of Centre. Pennsylvania can be carried, and Tilden's election be made doubly sure, if we make one strong pull together!

While the telegraph wires were bearing the President's proclamation to the people of South Carolina the white citizens of Cainhoy were burying their dead shot in cold blood by the negro militia and guarding with guns the beds of their wives and children. Does the President expect that before the week is over these colored troops are to leave their ambuscade, march to the houses of these people and disarm them at the point of the bayonet? It seems so.

BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

Grant and Cameron on "Peace."

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State known as "rifle clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peacable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice, and

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, By laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction of the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article II of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacably to their respective homes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peacably to their respective abodes within three days from this date and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace. In witness whereof, I have hescunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and one.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
JOHN L. CADWALADER.
Acting Secretary of State.

CAMERON TO THE FORE.

General Sherman Ordered to "Prepare For Contingencies."

Washington, October 17.—The following order was issued this evening in pursuance of the action taken at the Cabinet meeting to day for the protection of public peace in South Carolina:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, October 17, 1876—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army—SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided, but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the government to carry out fully the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General government, supplemented if necessary by the militia of the various States.

Very respectfully, your obedientservant.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

A radical wanted to know of us whether the Lincoln who is running for Congress against Col. Mackey, was old Abe. We told him no, and he would have been nearer correct if he had inquired if he was old Ape.

Blaine says Tilden was opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war. But Mr. Watson, the assistant secretary of war, says Mr. Tilden urged the vigorous prosecution of the war and gave great assistance both by his advice and personal service. While Blaine was skinning the government by his Spencer rifle contract Mr. Tilden was assisting the government by furnishing necessary munitions at a loss, for which he has never been remunerated. But Mr. Blaine will lie, when he is cornered, as Mulligan will tell you any day.

Attorney General Lear has just made a decision that will interest a large number of people. He has decided that gold and silver watches worn upon the person are to be considered as wearing apparel and not subject to taxation. The boards of control and review are instructed to strike out this item from the returns of property made by the assessors.

A SOUTH CAROLINA JOINT CANVASS—TWO MEN KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

Charleston, S. C., October 16.—The joint canvass of Charleston county by the Democrats and Republicans, which has been in progress for some days, resulted in a serious collision to-day at Cainhoy, about nine miles from here. It had been agreed that both whites and blacks should attend the meeting without arms. During the speaking an altercation arose between two individuals of opposite parties. A shot having been fired by one of them, the negroes belonging to the State militia, and composing the large majority of the meeting obtained their muskets, which were secreted near by; simultaneously a volley was fired into the unarmed whites from the bushes, skirting a neighboring ravine The whites being few in number and altogether unprepared for a fight, retreated hastily to the steamboat, which had brought them from the city, but not before two of their number had been killed and fourteen wounded. The dead were left on the field in possession of the negroes. About eighty whites left the city this evening for Cainhoy to recover the bodies and to afford protection to the whites of that vicinity, who are in dread of being attacked or burned out.

The last republican house of representatives appropriated $15,500,000 in excess of the estimates of the amounts needed by the respective departments to carry on the government. As a contrast to this, the first democratic house of representatives appropriated $40,000,000 less than the estimates. The difference in favor of democratic economy and retrenchment, therefore, is $55,500,000.

Boston, Oct. 12.—At Portland, Me., to day a jury awarded $5,000 damages against the Grand Trunk Railroad for putting Jesse Whitehouse off the train and causing injuries to him which resulted in his death.

TILDEN AND DIX.

What Mr. Hewitt Has to Say in Contrasting the War Record of Both.

In his speech at the Cooper Union recently Mr. Hewitt reviewed at length Governor Tilden's War record, and said, in contrasting it with that of ex-Governor Dix:

In this hall on the 8th of October, 1860 was held a meeting, over which Gen. Dix presided, and at which I made a speech. On the 17th of December following, in Pine street, was held another meeting, at which General Dix was the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and he brought in and read these resolutions to the people there assembled. I was one of that audience, and remember as if it was yesterday that the speech and resolutions by Gen. Dix, and the address prepared to be sent to Southern people, were so ultra in their utterance that I, even though an old Democrat, openly dissented, saying I would never subscribe to such destructives doctrines. [Applause.] Now, since they have revived this issue, let me read to you the resolution which was offered in this hall by Samuel J. Tilden—[cheers]—on the 8th of October, 1860, when these venemous adversaries charge him with having been a Secessionist and disunionist. Here is his language. I take it from the Tribune of October 9, 1860:

Samuel J. Tilden then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the attempt of a sectional party in the Northern States to take possession of the federative agency of all the states, adversely to the whole people of the fifteen Southern States, as contrary to the fundamental idea of the Constitution; that we deem it to be an imperative duty to waive personal preferences as to the candidates and differences upon abstract questions in favor of a union of patriotic citizens for the sake of a Union of the States. [cheers.]

That was Samuel J. Tilden's utterance. [cheers.] Now, I hold in my hand the resolutions and speech which General Dix uttered at the meeting of the 17th of December, in Pine street. I will only read a portion of the resolutions and of the address:

Resolved, That the delivery of fugitive slaves to their masters is an obligation enjoined by the Constitution, in which all good citizens are bound to acquiesce.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to uphold these principles by all means in our power; to see by all practical efforts a redress of the wrongs of which the Southern States justly complain.

Resolved, That while we deplore the existing excitement in the Southern States, we do not hesitate to say that there is just ground for it.

From the address of General Dix on that occasion, which is of the same genercharacter, I make the following extracts:

The object of this meeting is to see whether some measures may not be devised to arrest hasty and inconsiderate action in the South until we can consult together for a redress of their grievances. * * *

We do not despair of securing from those to whose hands the reins of government are about to be intrusted a recognition of your rights in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and equality in the territories. * * *

We stand on the grounds of an address published in May last in this city, viz:

The Republican party cannot possibly remain unbroken during the term of the incoming Administration. * * * Wrong as the action of eight or nine States in passing laws calculated to embarrass surrender of fugitive slaves was, it has been practically nugatory; their enactments have wrought in practice the injury of furnishing an example of infidelity to constitutional obligation. Any violation of your constitutional rights by the incoming Administration, if it were attempted, would meet with as prompt and determined a resistance here as it would from yourselves. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we speak with full knowladge.

If the events shall prove that we have overstated our own ability to procure a redress on existing wrongs, or the disposition of others to concede what is due to you as members of a confederacy, who can only be preserved by equal justice to all; let us, when all the efforts of patriotism shall have proved unavailing, when the painful truth shall have forced itself on the conviction that our common brotherhood can be no longer maintained in the mutual confidence in which its whole value consists—in a word, when reconciliation shall have become hopeless, and it shall be manifest (which may God forbid!) that our future paths lie wide apart, let us do all that becomes reasonable men to break the force of so great a calamity by parting in peace. * * *

Now General Dix calls Samuel J. Tilden to judgment. I call General Dix to judgment—(cheers) and in calling General Dix to judgment I call the whole of that crew of partisan, bitter, unconverted Republicans into Union men to judgment with him. [cheering.] Their worse Union savers then; what are they now? ["Coffee coolers."—Laughter and applause.]

For the Reportor.

THE RELATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TO THE CHURCH OR CONGREGATION: PARTICULARLY THE BAPTIZED PART.

The question requires two things.

1. That the Relation of the S. S. to the Congregation be shown.

2. Particularly the Relation of the Baptised portion to the Church.

1. On the Relation of the S. S. to the Congregation or Church.

On this branch of the main question, I have the following obversations to make:

1. The Relation of the S. S. to the Church is like that of the branch to the vine—an outgrowth of the Church, and therefore, not above the Church, nor detached from it, a kind of little Church for children.

2. It is like that of the nursery to the orchard.

As a nursery supplies the young trees from which an orchard grows, so the Sunday school supplies the plants from which a congregation grows, or

3. It is like that of the lamb of the flock. If a man do not take care of the lambs, he will soon have no sheep. Hence Jesus says: Feed my lambs. This is all the discussion the first part of the question seems to require. I will therefore proceed to the second part, viz:

The Relation of the Baptised portion of the S. S. to the Congregation.

On this subject I have the following thoughts to represent:

1. The Baptised child is solemnly initiated into the christian Church as a member and has a claim to all the social and moral rights of a member and likewise assumes all the social and moral obligations of a member. The New Testament seems clearly to teach that those who are baptized belong to the christian Church. See Acts 2:41.8:12.9:18.19:1. Cor. 11:18.

2. The baptized child is delivered from the guilt and punishment of original sin, provided he fulfill the condition of the covenant (faith) and obtains a claim to that eternal salvation which the Lord procured for man. Hence baptism is called a baptism for the remission of sins, Acts, 2:38, 22:16, i e, it is one of the appointments for obtaining this blessing. It gives the hope of eternal life. It delivers from death, the punishment of sin, Rom., 6:3,11 and gives an entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven, John, 3,5, and all this depends upon the baptism of water and the Spirit. This is the eternal and objective view.

3. The Baptised child receives the Holy Spirit, i. e., the aid of the Holy Spirit, in order to his reformation and that may be promoted, Eph. 5:26. John, 3:5. These passages apply particularly to adult baptism, but they apply also in a modified sense to infant baptism. This is the internal and subjective view.

4. Children born in a christian community are naturally bound to become acquainted with the Religion of Christ, but this is imposed as a duty upon them by baptism. The are sacramentally bound to do this.

5. Baptised children have a stronger claim upon their parents and the Church than others to aid them, that they may grow in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ and his Religion.

6. They have entered into the outward communion of the Church and have therefore a just claim to all the rights and privileges of Christians and a pledge that the Redemption of Jesus Christ is theirs also, if in the future they fulfill the conditions requisite thereto.

7. They have a right to demand a christian education and their parents assume the responsibility of giving it to them. Eph. 6.4. They may demand, as members of the Church all that love and esteem from adult members which the followers of Christ owe to each other.

8. They themselves find in their baptism as they grow up, a strong inducement for striving after Christ, knowledge and virtue. They are baptized that they may be good boys and girls.

9. In case of the early death of such children it will be a source of comfort to parents to know that their little ones are by baptism members of the body of Christ, John 3.5-6.

In conclusion: Does God take more care of a baptized child than others. It is true that He takes care of all His creatures. He maketh His sun to shine on the evil and the good and sendeth rain on the just and unjust. But are not after all the many promises of God's guardian care and protection meant for the godly and believing in a higher sense than for the wicked and unbelieving? Jesus says: Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things (else) shall be added unto you. The promise is to your children. Certainly, then, baptized children have a great advantage over unbaptized ones and their relation to the Christian Church is very different and much more important and solemn. All parents should carefully consider this matter and consecrate their children to God in holy baptism.

J. T.,
Aaronsburg

BAYONET RULE.

Federal Troops Pouring Into South Carolina.

[New York Herald, Hayes Organ.]

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 16.—The situation remains unchanged if the combined

++METHODS++POINTS++

METHODS OF BUSINESS ++ POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

++IN THE PURCHASE OF++

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price.
WE receive Cash Payment from All	CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts
WE give a Guarantee protecting All	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell	DUCKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man
WE employ first-class workmen in every department	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

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OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
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SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte
WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford,

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmer with pleasure, free of charge.

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FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

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which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

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NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT.
BELEFONTE, PA.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."—Laughter and applause.]

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed excusation, obstruction of the splean or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of
SWAINE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
Of the Firm of Roedel & Christ,
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.
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Dr. Swayne & Son,
330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

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LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.

Cultivate your hair.

London Glossy, Luxuriant Hair is one of the greatest personal advantages

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All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; it gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth Street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY OCT. 26, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GUELAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEDLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Rain on Monday, Tuesday clear and cool.

——Our readers must excuse all errors that may appear in this issue, as the editor is away visiting the Centennial.

——A. Sussman, of Bellefonte, wants good, clean Cloverseed, and will pay Philadelphia prices for it.

——Rev. Fischer will administer the Lord's supper, in the Luth. church of this place, on next Sabbath, 29.

——Rev. A. A. Kerlin, of Stone Valley Luth. Church, honored our sanctum with a visit a few days ago. He still holds the fort there.

——Last week two medium sized bears were captured in traps, in the Narrows west of Laurelton, set by Mr. John Weidensaul and others.

——Mrs. J. Kephart, of New Berlin formerly of Millheim, was badly hurta short time ago, caused by a team running off and wagon upsetting. Mrs. Kephart had her collar bone broken by the fall.

——Do, by all means, look at the advertisment of T. A. Hicks & Bro., and see their prices for stoves. They just have the stoves that will suit you—the latest improved, and a large assortment.

——Mr. A. S. Kerlin, the efficient clerk at Mann's works near Lewistown, and Mr. Wm. Kerlin, of Milesburg, showed their pleasant democratic faces in the Reporter office the other day.

——The steam saw-mill of George and John Meyers, in Hartley township, Union county, was burned on Saturday night, 14 A spark from the ash heap is supposed to have caused the fire. No insurance.

——Go od gracious, we hesrd a lady exclaim, it is astonishing how low A. & S. Loeb have advertised their goods in the Reporter. Beats all, good times are coming.

——The schools of this place opened on last Monday, with the following teachers: Grammar, Prof. W. A. Krise. Intermediate, Mrs Carrie E. Wolf Primary Miss Aggie Murray.

——Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

——The house of Mr. S. L. Stultzfus, of Kelley twp., Union co., was burned, last week. Mr. S. had $17,000 worth of wine in his cellar, of his own manufacture, which was also consumed. Partly insured.

——Go to where you are fairly dealt with in buying groceries. Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block is the place to buy all kinds of dried and canned fruit, and the best article to be had. We say so because it is so, and no humbug.

——Mr. A. C. Shafer, of Lodi, Ill., reports some Tilden corn in which he has raised, measuring 10½ feet in height, with two ears of corn to the stalk, and the ears 8½ feet from the ground. He wishes to know if old Centre county can beat that.

——SOME PUMPKINS.—Our friend A. H. Hosterman, of Boalsburg, informs us that he raised three sweet pumpkins from the same vine, weighing and measuring as follows: No. 1, weight 83½ lbs, and measures 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 10 in. No. 2, weight 65 lbs, measures 4 feet 10 in., by 4 ft. 5 in. No. 3, weight 49½ lbs., measures 4 ft. 3 in., by 4 ft. 1 in. These are Tilden pumpkins, and indicate big majorities for Uncle Samuel.

——Wm. Wolf's new goods are arriving and being unpacked. He has undoubtedly got the finest and largest stock brought to this valley. This is characteristic of Mr. Wolf, he never brings any but the best the market affords. Understanding the wants of this community thoroughly through many years of experience, his selections always suit the tastes of our people. Call and see for yourselves, at the old stand. Bargains offered.

——Any person that was in front of the Times office, on the night the election returns came in and saw the vast crowd of people, could form an idea of the number of people that crowd the New Clothing Store of J. Newman, Jr., on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, during the last two weeks, buying winter clothing. The reason is: that he sells extreme bargains, and in every thing in his line you can save at least 15 per cent by buying of him. Be sure and go there. He is obliging whether you buy or not.

——The railroad bed from Laurelton to a short distance this side of Paddy mountain is ballasted, and the tunnel through that mountain is completed The road-bed from Coburn (Forks) to Gentzel's, in Gregg township is also ballasted. Mr. Van Dyke, who has a contract west of the Forks, has quit work, for the reason as he informs us, that there is no money forthcoming to pay hands. We have little hope now of seeing the locomotive at Spring Mills by Christmas, it is more likely that his whistle will be heard at the Forks by that time.

A GOOD AND HANDSOME PROPERTY, in Millheim, is offered for sale at less than actual value. For further particulars address S. M. SWARTZ, Centre Hill, Pa. 19oct 2m.

A new and elegantly finished Bradbury Piano, costing $600 at the manufactory, can be bought for $350 at Welsch's Bookstore next door to 1st Nat. Bank Bellefonte This instrument is in excellent order and warranted. A better bargain can not be had by any one wishing a first class, standard instrument. 5oct 4t

——School books, all kinds, full and complete assortment, the largest stock in the county, at reduced prices, together with general assortment of books, stationery, fancy articles, &c., &c., at Welsch's book store, next door to 1st, Nat. Bank Bellefonte, where packages of new goods are received each day. Go and see Welsch's large and handsome store. It is the place to get the best bargains in books, stationery and fancy articles. 5 oct 3t.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers. D. W. ZERBE.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Brouse's 4may tf

The word "Golden Tongue" but expresses the richness of tone which comes from the interior of a beautiful organ, upon which is inscribed the name, D. F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey. 1m.

THE AMBUSH GAME.

WHITE MEN SHOT DOWN BY THE ROADSIDE.

What Are the United States Troops Going to do About it.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 19.—Six whites returning home from a democratic meeting at Edgefield Court House, near dark last evening, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot, and while they were viewing the body, a white man, who had been sent for the coroner, was also shot from an ambush and his leg shattered. His horse was also wounded. The meeting above referred to had been a quiet and orderly one.

Judge Junkin lately rendered an important opinion affecting road supervisors. It appears Wm. Leedy and Robert C. Branyan, supervisors of Penn township, Perry county, were allowed by the Auditors 5 per cent. on both duplicates, which together aggregate $2,153.89, after all expenses were deducted. Of those $2,153.89 taxes in the duplicates, $1,651.93 was paid in labor, and the balance, $501.96, was collected by the supervisors in cash. Notwithstanding this small amount collected in cash, the supervisors charged five per cent. on the full amount of both duplicates and the Auditors allowed it. Judge Junkin decides that the supervisors can only charge the 5 per cent. on what they actually collected in cash, and nothing on that part of the taxes paid in labor. In fact, he says, it is questionable whether they have a right to charge any per cent. for money they collect as they are not collectors, and are paid only by the day for their labor, and that they might charge by the day for collecting. But the law provide that they shall appoint a suitable person to collect the taxes, and that such person shall be allowed 5 per cent.; and only for what he actually collects in cash. Leedy and Branyan were required to pay the costs of this appeal. The law also requires that supervisors give public notice of a fixed time and place to meet all tax-payers, when and where the amount to be worked out by each taxpayer who wants to work, shall be agreed upon. Any citizen can appeal to court from the action of the auditors. This decision may make a little stir in some places.

William M. Tweed's passage from Cuba to Spain was not a pleasure trip by any means. He went aboard the ship as a "landman" and was compelled to serve as a deck-hand, "barefooted, barelegged and bareармed," forced, "with squilgee and swab, to wash down decks." In this disguise he was discovered and taken in to custody in Vigo Bay. This harsh experience did not seem to have in any way discouraged Tweed or impaired his health. When he was placed on board the Franklin he was given the most commodious and elegant quarters on board the ship.

The Czar Alexander receives, in round numbers, $25,000 a day income; the Turkish Sultan, $18,000; the Emperor of Austria, $16,000; the Emperor of Germany, $8,200; the King of Italy, $6,440; the Queen of England, $6,270; the King of the Belgians, $1,643; and the President of the French republic $500.

HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL OVER GRANT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, October 18.—The armed Federal interference in the election in South Carolina, ordered yesterday by the President and Secretary Cameron has been in the process of execution to day, though it is evidently distasteful to General Sherman, who is in command of the army Troops from all quarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic have been directed to report at once to Colonel Ruger has now about 1,300 men under his command representing the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and a few days ago reported that his force was sufficient, and that he did not need reinforcements. This ought to have satisfied the President and his Cabinet that martial law and mere troops were unnecessary. The expression of feeling to day over the proclamation and young Cameron's letter has been general, and except among the wilder class of Republicans, they have been condemned.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM.

Key West, Fla., October 19.—A violent hurricane has been blowing here since last night. The master and crew of the steamtug Godfrey Kleper, from Philadelphia by way of Pernandina ter Galveston, before reported ashore on a reef, refused to go on board a pilot boat last night, and it is feared that all are drowned. It is too hazy this morning to see whether the vessel is still above water. The wind is terrific.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Woman Kills Three of her Children and Attempts to Kill a Fourth.

Glenlock, Pa., Oct. 20.—About half past eight o'clock this morning a colored woman, the wife of Ira Baker of this town, was seen running along the road in a frantic manner. When she reached the railroad station she stopped a moment, and volunteered the statement to a gentleman standing there that she had just killed her four children. She then resumed her journey. The gentleman then drove to the house and not finding the husband at home hunted him up. The two visited the house and found three children, aged respectively two, four and six years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly with a club. The baby, aged about two months was found covered up with a heavy feather bed the intention of the mother being to smother it. It was rescued alive. The three children cannot possibly survive. The people have gone in search of the murderess who will soon be overtaken. She is undoubtedly crazy.

MORE FIGHTING—THE TURKS FORCING THEIR WAY.

London, October 20.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the London Standard says: "Serious fighting occurred near Saitschar on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Turks trying to force their way to Paratchin, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by the weak fortifications at Chuprin."

Later.—The Turks of Saitschar have repulsed the Servians and have driven them to the plateau of Kapita, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratchin.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for School-tax for Potter township has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All taxes paid on or before December 1st, next, will have a deduction of 5 per cent., and all taxes paid from Dec. 1, to Dec. 31, there will be no deduction, and on all taxes remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1877, there will be an addition of 5 per cent. as prescribed by law.
W. J. THOMPSON,
12 oct. Collector.

NOTICE.—Having this day, 7th of Oct., purchased all the personal property of C. E. Peck, of Centre Hall, at Sheriff's sale, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are therefore cautioned against meddling with the same, in any manner whatever. JOHN HARKINS.
12 Oct 3t

——J. Newman, jr., proprietor of the Eagle Clothing Hall, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, is still King Clothier, for the following sound reasons:

First, He keeps the only regular Clothing Store in Bellefonte.

Second, He keeps the largest stock in the county.

His goods are all new and bought at the lowest cash prices.

Third, He sells them 10 to 15 per cent. lower than anybody in the county.

He sells a good Overcoat for $3.50, a good suit for 4.50, a good Hat for 75 cts. shirts, gloves and everything in proportion. A good suit of Underwear for 50c. Be sure and go to see him. 5 oct tf.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected.

Therefore I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of Centre county, do hereby give Public Notice to the county of Centre, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY following the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER (being the 7th day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For twenty-nine electors for President and Vice President;

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin Centre and Union, (being the XXth District) in the Congress of the United States.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, (the XXXIVth District) in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

For two persons for Assembly, to represent the county of Centre, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For two persons to serve in the capacity of Associate Judges of Centre county for five years.

For one person to serve as Jury Commissioner of Centre county for three years.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of David Moyer, Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Halfmoon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp. of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and twp of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the boro. of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp. af Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt Mannis.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp. at the new school house in Unionville.

For the boro. of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

Notice is hereby given. "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundredth year of the independence of the United States.
L. W. MUNSON
Sheriff.

THE BIG ENGLISH GUN.

Trial of the Eighty-one Tun Gun at Shoeburyness, England.

London, Sept. 28.—The eighty-one ton gun was fired at Shoeburyness for the first time with its service charges and projectiles the effect of the first was curious; there were two explosions, one from the vent the other from the muzzle of the gun; the sound to those who stood near was not so painful as had been expected, but the concussion at a greater distance was remarkable. Many windows were broken in the officers' quarters and in the village near by; the plate glass window of a shop 350 yards distant was broken, and and the padlock of an iron gate was fractured by the shock. The gun stood on a heavy railway, with an incline of one in thirty, and with an allowance of eighty feet for recoil. The first shot fired was four feet long and the gun was given an elevation of 7 degrees. The gun was fired by electricity. The shot flew with remarkable steadiness; it touched the ground at 4,500 yards, in 11.3 seconds, throwing up a pile of mud; then it went bounding along for several miles, until it at last buried itself in the channel. The recoil of the gun was only twenty one feet, and the officers were delighted. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping vessels out of the line of fire. There were seven shots in all. The last two were fired with the gun depressed so as to strike the ground at 1000 yards distance; and both of these shots entered the ground at precisely the same place, showing that the gun can throw with great precision.

WM. M. TWEED'S RETURN.

A Formal Demand For his Surrender to Sheriff Conner to be Respected.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The only thing of importance before the Cabinet meeting to-day was a formal demand which had been made upon the General Government by the State of New York for the surrender of Wm. Tweed on the arrival of the Franklin. Secretary Fish said to the Cabinet that of course the General Government must respect this demand, inasmuch as the Spanish Government had as an act of courtesy surrendered Tweed and the United States had no prior claim on which it could dispute the demand from the State of New York. It was determined therefore that Tweed should be handed over to the Sheriff on the arrival of the Franklin, and Robeson was directed to so instruct the Commander of that ship on its arrival in New York harbor. The Franklin is expected on the 25th inst., though she may be detained by adverse winds.

LOST.—On April 8, 1876, between Centre Hall and Penn Hall, a mink Fur Muff. The finder will be suitably reward ed by leaving it at this office. oct26 4t

ESTRAY.—A heifer came on the premises of F. F. Jamison in Gregg twp, about the middle of September. It is about 2 years old, of a red color, with small white spots. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay costs and remove the same. J. W. RUNKLE,
Town Clerk of Gregg twp.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day over and above their own locality. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of alerting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & CO Portland, Maine.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th by J. M. Price, Mr. R. C. Deibl and Miss Sallie Motz, both of Woodward.

At the Reformed parsonage, at Aaronsburg, on the 15 inst., by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Mr. P. H. Harshberger and Miss Elizabeth Bartholamew.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. W. Gwynn, J. M. Keichline, Esq., of Bellefonte, to Miss Sadie L. Wagner, of Milesburg.

DEATHS.

On Sept. 30, of consumption, near Zion, Mrs. Phœbe R. Smith, wife of Oscar F. Smith, daughter of Thomas McKean, aged 28 years.

On the 20th of Sept. at the residence of her son near Laurelton, Union co., Mrs. Mary M., wife of John Stover, aged 71 years and three months.

The deceased, who was the daughter of Walter and Eleanora Cowden, and the eldest of nine children, was born in Philadelphia in 1805. Her parents removed with her to Northumberland co., during her childhood, and in 1833 changed her own residence to Millheim, Centre co., where she was shortly afterward married to John Stover.

MOLLIE MAGUIRES SENTENCED.

A Batch of Assassins and Perjurers sent to the Penitentiary.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 16.—To-day sentence was pronounced by the full bench on several of the Mollie Maguires previously convicted.

John Kehoe, Dennis F. Canning, Michael O'Brien, and Christopher Donnelly were sent up for fourteen years each. These prisoners, with Frank McHugh and Patrick Dolan, sr., were arrested May 6 for conspiracy with intent to murder Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Major. The first five were also convicted August 12 of assault with intent to kill Wm. M. Thomas; and Dolan was convicted August 22 of conspiracy to murder Gomer James. Dolan was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

John Gibbons, John Norris and Edward Monoghan each received sentence of seven years. The first two were arrested May 6 and convicted August 12 of assault with intent to kill Wm. M. Thomas. E. Monaghan was arrested July 12 as an accessory before the fact of the murder of Gomer James.

Barney N. Boyle was sent up for three years, his crime being perjury in the case of the murder of Policeman Yost, for which James Carroll and others were sentenced to death. Boyle and several of his companions swore falsely to an alibi.

James Duffy and Frank O'Neil were each sentenced to two and a half years State prison. O'Neal was arrested with Gibbons and Norris, and convicted of conspiracy as an accessory after the fact to the murder of James. Duffy was another of the false swearing witnesses in the case of Policeman Yost.

Thomas Donaghue, sentenced to two years, was one of the conspirators who plotted to kill Thomas and afterwards aided John Gibbons to make his escape.

Sentence upon a number of other prisoners was suspended.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the assignment of Adam Hoy and A. G. Curtin, Jr., assignees of Schad, Seigworth & Co., has been filed in the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented for confirmation at Nov. Term, next. A. WILLIAMS,
Prothy.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,
AT
Miss Lucy Deininger's,
IN CENTRE HALL.
who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up at reasonable prices.
☞ The new styles are very pretty ☜
Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 19oct. 4t.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Letters testamentory on the estate of Henry Harshbarger, late of Potter twp, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
MARY TONNER,
19 oct 6t Executrix.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, 1¼ miles east of Centre Hall,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Jacob Meese, dec'd, a lot of ground in the township of Potter, containing

Two Acres and 90 perches

of the very best land and in the highest state of cultivation. Thereon erected a good two story HOUSE, STABLE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, and all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water, and choice fruit
TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid at confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN SHANNON,
oct12 Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, in Potter twp, on SATURDAY, NOV. 11th, at 1 o'clock, the following real estate, of Peter Stiffler, dec'd.

A tract of land, situate in said township, bounded north by land of Jacob Moyer, east by David Swab, and south by Jacob Moyer and public road, and west by Henry Shadow, containing

4 ACRES,

and 91 perches, theren a LOG HOUSE, FRAME STABLE, FRUIT AND RUNNING WATER.
TERMS.—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
FELIX STIFFLER,
12oct Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker twp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places; Containing about 37 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuilding, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort; has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 267 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 186 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contigous to the property first described in Walker twp, and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 246 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc, and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons [illegible] desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg.
sept 28 3m Executors.

The Huntingdon county fair was not a pecuniary success, as it was kept open two days, realized $48, and the premiums amounted to $45.50.

The Lebanon Advertiser says the proprietors of a cotton mill in Northampton county started their mill on Friday, immediately after the Indiana election.

Colonel Forney says that if Tilden were his brother he wouldn't vote for him—and we're inclined to think that if such were a fact, neither would any one else.—Chicago Times.

That's a little harsh on the "brother," we should say.

Edwin Adams is dangerously ill in Australia.

Ole Bull and his wife have arrived in Boston. They both came on one ship gossips to the contrary notwithstanding.

Col. Thomas A. Scott is said to be dangerously ill at his residence in Philadelphia.

The Indians signed the treaty relinquishing the black hills. Now for a rush—black hills or bust.

A KENTUCKY LOTTERY SEIZED.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—Detective Thos. P. Francis to day arrested the operators of Smith's Kentucky Lottery, and seized the wheels. The drawings were closed. The persons arrested were W. Y. Selam, Alexander Harland, and M. Moses, managers in Covington of lotteries claimed to be drawn under the Frankfort grant. They were arrested to-day on an affidavit accusing them of illegally conducting a lottery. The parties were released on bail to appear on Thursday next.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white, $1.12.
Wheat, red, $1.08.
Corn, 45
Oats, 22 to, 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $6.50.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 22. to 28
Eggs, 18.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 115....Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 25—Barley 90, 70....Cloverseed 5,50....Potatoes 50
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15.....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00....
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

MARKET
Report Of Prices
OF
F. G. FRANCISCUS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,
FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3.25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16 00; 8 in, $21.00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.
Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.
F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1876. sept 28.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3 50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

S. & A. LOEB.

Apr 27

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible house, New York city. 20 apr 6m.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.

The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.

PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

CENTENNIAL
AT CENTRE HALL,
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Calls promptly attended to in English or German. Office in Hall's building, Centre Hall. 27feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb9-tf

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.

Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits. Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 13, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. sept 28tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law
Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Berner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or timber for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, south side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22-6tf.

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He Keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Domestic Recipes.

CHEESE OMELET. — Grate some rich old cheese, and, having mixed the omelet as usual, stir in the cheese with a swift turn or two of the wrist, and at the same time some chopped parsley and thyme. If it is beaten a long time the cheese will separate the milk from the eggs.

POTATOES A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL.—Slice cold boiled potatoes a quarter of an inch thick and put into a saucepan with four or five tablespoonfuls of milk, two or three of butter, pepper, salt, and some chopped parsley; heat quickly, stirring all the time, until ready to boil, then stir in the juice of half a lemon. This last ingredient entitles the dish to a foreign title. Pour into a deep dish and serve very hot.

BROILED TOMATOES.—Select large firm ones, and do not peel. Slice half an inch thick and broil upon an oyster gridiron; a few minutes will suffice to cook them; have ready in a cup some hot butter seasoned with pepper, salt and a little sugar, and half a teaspoonful of made mustard. As soon as the tomatoes are done dip each piece in this mixture and lay upon a hot chafing dish. When all are finished heat what remains of the seasoning to a boil, pour upon them and serve at once.

MENU FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—1. Oyster soup, made by boiling twenty oysters, with their juice, in a pint of milk, with five ground butter crackers, for two hours; 2. Stewed dice of beefsteak and potatoes, with mushrooms; vegetables—beets, boiled cabbage; 3. Salad of watercress cut fine, with dressing of sweet oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, mustard; 4. Mush, fried in slices and buttered; 5. Rice pudding, cooked very thin, with raisins; 6. Sweet cakes and grapes, with coffee (small cups).

VEAL CAKE.—This is a pretty, tasty dish for supper or breakfast, and uses up any cold veal which you may not care to mince. Take away the brown outside of your cold roast veal, and cut the white meat into thin slices; have also a few thin slices of cold ham and two hard boiled eggs, which also slice, and two dessert-poonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Take an earthenware mold and lay veal, ham, eggs and parsley in alternate layers, with a little pepper between each, and a sprinkling of lemon on the veal. When the mold seems full, fill up with strong stock, and bake for half an hour. Turn out when cold. If a proper shape be not at hand, the veal cake looks very pretty made in a plain pie dish.

Questions and Answers.

Is heaves in horses contagious? Or why is it, then, when one horse is affected, others in the same stable are liable to have it?

Heaves is not generally considered a contagious disease; but when more than one horse is affected the cause can be found in the food, stable or care of the animals, which has produced the disease in all of them. Close, unventilated, or open, cold stables, musty clover, and other hay—these and similar unoengenial circumstances are believed by many to produce heaves in horses.

How about peas for cattle?

In the South peas are largely fed to cattle and horses. The peas are sown broadcast, three pecks to a bushel per acre, in the month of May, harrowing them in after breaking the ground once; then when they begin to dry in September, they are pulled up, and hay is made of the peas and vines. Pulling them up is preferable to mowing, as the cattle relish the roots quite as much as the tops. No manuring is necessary. A correspondent, writing from Mississippi, says that one acre in sowed peas is worth six of fodder. He gets from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of hay per acre that is eaten as readily as if it were clover. This keeps his cows fat, and they give a fine yield of milk and butter.

What is the cause of foot rot and is there a cure?

A Massachusetts correspondent, writing on this subject, says that foot rot in cattle is occasioned by irregular growth of horn, producing an unusual bearing, and splits in the hoof, etc., irritation by the entrance of sand or other foreign matter. Or it may be caused by the animal's standing in wet or filth, producing a softening of the top of the hoof and an exposure of sensitive surfaces. Pus is formed from the presence of foreign substances, and burrows down through the soft tissues within the hoof, creating the foul in the foot, so much complained of. This disease impairs the appetite of the animal and in other ways is detrimental to its good condition. The treatment recommended is to first thoroughly examine the space between the hoofs and all around their tops; remove all foreign or dead matter, and cut away the loose pieces of horn with a sharp knife. Then, twice a day, until all discharge ceases, dress the raw surface with a solution composed of one part carbolic acid to fifty of water; afterward dress with cerate until quite cured. The affected animals should be kept by themselves until thoroughly well; care must be taken throughout the treatment that they have a clean and dry standing place.

On his Own Farm.

Every farmer has the materials on his own farm to enrich it. How shall he apply them? How make his compost heaps? I answer, with his yard manure, and his soil mud with it; and in the room of ashes or lime to make it decompose, give me hogs' noses. Writers may talk about their chemical or mineral agents, but for me give me hogs. Yes, keep hogs. Keep them in your manure cellars, and throw in your coarse materials; their noses will sooner decompose a sod than all the nostrums of the chemist. Hogs will work seven days in the week, while you must be pretty lucky to find a human laborer who will serve you faithfully through six. If a farmer has a dozen head of cattle he may make fifty cords or two hundred loads of excellent manure every year. From, say the first of July to September, he must occasionally haul in other materials. Persons living near the city may buy manures, but those living some ten miles away cannot afford to haul it to their farms. I, for one, would not want to haul it, for I make just as good for less than half what it would cost me in Boston. Some farmers with forty head of cattle, I am sorry to say, make less manure than others with but seven head. But I could not advise any of my friends to follow the example of the farmer with the forty head. My advice to all is, keep cattle; make your hogs work—no labor is cheaper than hog labor, and none brings a better return.

It Was Very Hot.

The hodja of Turkey's wife set out one day to play a trick on him by setting before him some very hot soup. Forgetting what she was about, however, she took a mouthful herself, and burned her mouth so smartly that the tears ran out of her eyes.

"What's the matter, wife?" asked the hodja; "was the soup too hot?"

"No, my lord," she said; "I was crying because I happened to remember how fond my late father used to be of soup."

The hodja, not doubting what she said, took a mouthful of the soup, burned his mouth, and began to shed tears in his turn.

"What's the matter?" said his wife.

"I'm crying because that father of yours did not take you with him when he died."

The New State.

Besides electing two United States senators the Legislature of Colorado, just elected, will appoint the three Presidential electors to which the State is entitled, reviving an old practice which obtained in several States at an early period and was continued by South Carolina down to 1861. Colorado adopts that method merely for this once because time enough will not intervene for her Legislature to pass the necessary laws for holding an election on the second Tuesday of November, when, by a law of Congress, all the Presidential electors are required to be appointed.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who have not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And one that works full well:
I try my own defects to cure,
Ere I of others' tell.
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those who little know,
Remember, curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home."
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

HIS OWN MEDICINE.

The Story of a Village Doctor who was Always Drunk.

Old Dr. Bunker was a stout, red faced man of about sixty, in a perpetual state of intoxication. Sometimes he was worse than at others, but he was always drunk.

"Now, only see," some admirer would exclaim, "you go to Dr. Bunker and state your case, and he may be so drunk as to be scarcely able to open his old saddle bags, and yet he will give you something that will go to the spot and no mistake. What a man he would be if he would only keep sober."

This fame of the doctor's, however, came to a tragic ending. We had among us, widely known and much loved, a little girl sadly crippled from her birth. Her delicate and morbid condition seemed to stimulate her brain, so that she became renowned throughout the valley as an intellectual prodigy. Unable to walk, she was carried to school by her parents. She was an only child, and it was pitiable to note the pride they took in her culture. At best she was not long for this world, and her exit was being hurried by the cramming to which her fond friends and relatives subjected her. Her pure white soul seemed to shine through her delicate face, which even traces of pain and the sad, waiting patience of frequent disappointment failed to mar. At spelling bees and other public exhibitions of the schools crowds would gather to applaud the clear, silvery voice that so readily responded to the vexing questions. In this way Lucy Hooper came to be so generally known and so much beloved.

"Little Lucy," one would say, "has an answer ready to any question; and as for spelling, she's ahead of the master."

When about ten years of age little Lucy developed a new torture in the shape of paroxysms of pain that were known to the country as fits. The poor child suffered horribly while these attacks lasted, and Dr. Bunker was called in on a gallop to administer relief. This he did on several occasions. But the evil hour came when, more intoxicated than usual, he sent the medicine to the suffering child. The powders were administered, and Lucy, instead of being bettered by them, grew suddenly and alarmingly worse. She said, between paroxysms of intense pain, that the powders did not taste as the others tasted. The doctor was again sent for, but found insensible from drink. The neighbors, who sought in much excitement to sober their favorite medical adviser, felt that the little patient had but a brief time to allow for remedies. They poured cold water over his head and hot coffee down his throat. At last he was sufficiently aroused to justify his being hauled in a wagon to the house of Lucy's parents.

Daylight was stealing softly into the rude room when the doctor staggered in. A greater curer of life's ills than he had entered before. There is a tide in our vitality that finds its ebb between midnight and early morning, and how often are we called to note the coming of death and daylight together! The cool, dewy morning walks in lusty strength over the eastern hills and the birds sing and the rills sparkle, while the cows low and the chickens crow, as if all nature felt a new life, with a renewed lease on all that is pleasant and beautiful. At that moment, as if in mockery of us, the sick unto death feel their hold weakening and the shores of life receding swiftly and silently from them.

Lucy's parents were poor people, inhabiting a log cabin to which had been added a porch, and one end of this porch had been turned into a bedroom for the little favorite. It appeared neat and cleanly, but there was no curtain to the window, no carpet upon the floor. One could almost catch the rude furniture with a blanket, but each spoke in an uncouth way of tenderness and affection. When the doctor entered there was a profound stillness in the little apartment.

"She is better now," whispered the unhappy mother to the doctor, "but she has been very sick."

The now sobered physician took the candle from the stand. It was a tallow dip and burned dimly at best, but now had a long unsnuffed wick, and a gutter of hali melted tallow running like a stream of lard from the summit. Believing Lucy to be asleep, the watchers at the bedside had neglected the candle.

"She is sleepin' seemingly very comfortable now," again whispered the mother.

The doctor nearly put the candle out in a clumsy attempt to snuff it, and then threw such light as it had upon the face of the girl. Alas! the sleep was not one to be courted. The eyelids covered but one-half the ball, and through the white, the only part visible, death stared. The doctor hastily seized a thin little hand and felt for the pulse. He felt in vain. Bending over the poor sunken face, he listened at her parted lips for tidings of life in her breathing. He listened in vain.

"Lucy, my girl," said the doctor, "how are you?"

There was no response beyond a quivering of the eyelids so faint that it was almost imperceptible. This was the last signal thrown out by the little soul, then more than half way over the cold river.

"The powders," continued the mother, unaware of the change going on in one dearer than life to her, "didn't seem to act like the others, and Lucy said they tasted differently."

"Have you any left?" asked the doctor, hastily.

"Yes, one; here it is," and she handed the medicine to the physician. He looked and then touched the white substance to the tip of his tongue. In an instant his face became as ghastly as that of the dead child before him. His hand shook so violently that he spilled the powder upon the floor. Throwing out his arms as one drowning, he seized the father frantically and cried, in a hoarse voice:

"Tom Hooper, take me out of this," and as he went the agonized parent heard him mutter: "Poison; my God, poison!"

The word poison was enough to excite the valley to a frenzy. A coroner's inquest was demanded, and physicians summoned from a distance to make a *post-mortem* examination. Enough was found by these learned men in the veins of the deformed girl to insure death, sooner or later, without the help of any poison administered by a drunken doctor. He was summoned to appear and offer any explanation he might see fit to make. The coroner found him in his office. He was for once sober, and more wretched in appearance than when intoxicated.

"Have you come to arrest me?" he asked.

"No, doctor," replied the officer; "you're wanted as a witness."

"As a witness," he repeated, looking at the coroner in a vacant, absent sort of way. "Yes, yes; I see. Well, I'll be a witness; I'll show 'em. Wait a minute." Saying this he took from a jar a white substance that he proceeded to measure off into small powders. He made six of these as well as his hands, that shook as if palsied, would permit him, and throwing the several potions together, he did up the dose in a bit of paper which he placed in his vest pocket. Then he accompanied the coroner to the house of the dead girl, where the jury sat in that solemn deliberation of stupidity so common to coroner's inquests. After being duly sworn, he was asked to tell all he knew concerning the sickness, treatment, and death of Lucy Hooper.

"Gentlemen," he said, in response, "this inquest originates in a belief that there has been malpractice in this case, and that the patient died from the effects of poison administered by me, and not from the convulsions to which she was subject. In this last illness I prescribed for her but once. From the time she took the medicine I sent her she grew rapidly worse until she died. To prove to you that my intent was honest, and to show you how harmless was the remedy, I now proceed to swallow ten times as much as I prescribed for my patient."

Before any move of remonstrance or prevention he had swallowed the drug. The deadly character of the powder was shown in his death, that followed twelve hours after.

"It's all right, gentlemen," he said, between paroxysms of pain, "it's all right; if you want further testimony, meet me at the bar of God."

The doctor's memory is cherished in the valley, where it is generally believed he did not commit suicide, but had a mistaken confidence in his own remedies, and they always wind up with: "What a doctor he would have been had he kept sober."

Garrick's Humor.

When Garrick was in Paris Preville, the celebrated French actor, invited him to his villa, and, being in a gay humor, he proposed to go in one of the hired coaches that regularly plied between Paris and Versailles, on which road Preville's villa was situated. When they got in Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on, but the driver replied that he could not until he got his compliment of four passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick. He determined to give his brother player a specimen of his art. While the coachman was attentively looking out for passengers Garrick slipped out at the opposite door, went round the coach, and by his wonderful command of facial expression, palmed himself off upon the driver as a stranger. This he did twice, and was admitted into the coach each time as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Preville. Garrick slipped out a third time and addressed himself to the driver, who said, in a surly tone, that he had "got his compliment." He would have driven off without Garrick had not Preville called out that as the stranger appeared to be a very little man they would accommodate him and make room for him.

The Irish Medal.

The medal presented by the Irish citizens of the District of Columbia to the member of the Irish team making the largest score consists of a beautiful five-pointed golden star, depending from a pin in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings. The weight of the medal is sixty pennyweights. A diamond is imbedded at each point of the star. In the center of the star is an engraving of the Capitol building, on one side of which are the figures "1776," and on the other "1876." At the lower part of the star a black and white enameled target with a diamond as a bull's-eye. Crossed over the upper part of the star are two rifles joined together at the top and secured to the upper point of the star by a miniature laurel wreath in gold. From the talons of the eagle, which is of solid gold, in bold relief, are stretched to either side the American and Irish flags done in enamel.

Indian Summer.

This haleyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blankets of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits, the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel; if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.

Statistics of Immigration.

The quarterly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics for the three months ended June 30, 1876, contains statistics of the immigration into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. The total number of immigrants who arrived during the year was 169,986, of whom 111,786 were males and 58,200 females. Of this number 27,875 were under fifteen years of age, 121,734 were fifteen and under forty years, and 20,377 were forty years of age and upward; died on the voyage, ninety-eight; born at sea, twenty-three. The arrivals at the port of New York were 87,823; Huron, Mich., 31,334; San Francisco, 24,080; Boston, 9,711; Philadelphia, 7,812. and Baltimore, 5,093.

In New Zealand.

A Maori of New Zealand was arrested for theft and brought before two of the native magistrates, one of whom was chief of his village, and the other of the village where the theft was committed. The former, with Roman virtue, refused to take part in the hearing of the case; the latter promptly fined the culprit £5. The fine was paid to the convicting magistrate and he descended from the bench. There he forgot himself and bent over to tie his shoe laces. This action in court was a breach of Maori etiquette. The Roman magistrate at once had him arrested for contempt of court and fined £5. Both tribes had had justice done, no one had lost money and all then went home happy.

Two Model Boys.

Mr. John Patrick, of Mexico, Missouri, has the champion boys of the country. They are aged respectively eleven and seventeen years. In the spring of 1875, in addition to having five cows and three pigs, they purchased $216 worth of hogs. Since that time they have sold a sufficient number of hogs to yield them $1,732. The hogs were fattened by the corn raised by these boys, assisted by a hired hand in putting in the corn. They have now hogs enough on hand to pay for those first purchased, and some old corn to spare. Besides feeding the hogs, they wintered some fourteen head of horses and the same number of cattle.

HAD HIS WITS ABOUT HIM.—Alex. Coker, a Texas herder, was running cattle, recently, when his horse fell, and the long lariat that hangs at the saddle bow became entangled about the herder's leg. The horse rose quickly and ran, drawing Coker across the plains, but had proceeded but a little way when Coker managed to draw his pistol and shoot the animal dead.

EDUCATIONAL.—The board of education estimates that the expenses of the public schools of New York State for 1877 will be $3,988,352. A State could not well spend four millions for a better purpose.

THE BUSINESS ASPECT.

The Number of Failures for the Past Nine Months and the Amount of the Liabilities.

The New York mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co. has issued a circular giving the number of failures during the last three months as 2,450, with liabilities amounting to $47,857,000; against 1,771 failures during the same period in 1875, with $54,328,000 liabilities. The increase of failures during the last three months over the previous three months is twenty-five per cent. The failures for the nine months of 1876 aggregate 7,050, with liabilities running up to $156,272,000; divided into 2,806 failures for the first three months, 1,744 the second, and 2,450 the third. During the first nine months in 1875 the failures numbered 5,334, with liabilities amounting to $131,172,000; showing an increase in 1876 of 1,716. Still the agency predicts that, although the figures make a poor showing, the actual condition of general mercantile business is on a surer footing than for years.

The circular states that "there is not only a good deal to show that we are nearer a prosperous condition, but there are many proofs that the lengthened depression has not produced general exhaustion. The healthy constitution of the commercial organization remains unimpaired, and it can well afford to wait for the fulfillment of the better promise that now dawns. We have suffered, it is true, but not organically; and therefore it may be fairly hoped, that when the better times at last arrive, the trade of the country will be found in a healthy condition, with the additional advantage of many lessons from the period of adversity through which it has passed. The vast majority of our merchants and manufacturers, though they have suffered heavily, have sustained themselves in spite of the altered conditions of business, and the general stagnation of trade. This power of resisting the continued strain has been the hopeful feature of the past, as it is now of the future, when there are indications, be they ever so slight, of improvement. Meantime, notwithstanding the reverses of those in trade, the great bulk of producers in agricultural regions have prospered. This vast body, upon whose prosperity must be based that of all others in this country, have been exceptionally favored. Good crops bringing good prices, cheap freights, reduced cost of labor, and lower prices for all supplies have largely increased their purchasing power, and placed them in a position comparatively independent of the adverse circumstances prevailing in other classes."

The agency states that with the exception of France and Belgium every other European nation has suffered an equal number of suspensions in accordance with the amount of business transacted.

Of the future outlook the following is presaged:

"It would be unsafe to rely too implicitly on the expectation that the hard times are nearly over. The "spurt" in trade, which some term the activity of September, is not likely to be followed by a continuous revival throughout the autumn and winter. On the contrary, there is hardly a possibility that the immediate future can be fruitful of much advance. The season of the year, the expenditure of the masses traveling to and from the Centennial Exposition, the circulation of money for the movement of the crops, cheap transportation, and other circumstances, have been favorable to an improved business than far in the season, notwithstanding the political excitement incident to a Presidential year. These favoring conditions will hardly prevail to the same extent throughout the current quarter. It will therefore not do to take the results of the past thirty days as the harbinger of the next ninety. Still, the conclusion is universal that the "tide which leads on to fortune" has turned, and that the future will witness a steady though gradual improvement in numerous business interests hitherto depressed and profitless."

The Army of Tramps.

Last winter, according to an estimate made by a gentleman who has studied the tramp question, New York city alone contained thirty thousand tramps. This year, owing to the depression in trade, the suspension of mining and manufacturing interests, which has turned many hitherto honest workingmen into tramps, the invasion from the country roads cannot fall far short of fifty thousand. Of these, ten per cent. may obtain employment sufficient to support them (though this estimate is regarded as too liberal); thirty per cent. will seek refuge in minor correctional institutions, and possibly ten per cent. will be admitted into hospitals to recuperate after their summer's journeyings. It is fair to suppose that more than one-half of the new arrivals must resort to crime and beggary for a living.

Each road leading into the metropolis pours in its quota daily. Ragged, dirty, footsore and weary, they are flocking in by scores and hundreds. New York is their Mecca—the goal of their winter aspirations—their shelter against the chilling winds of the autumn and the biting frosts of December. Each argues to himself that in a city of a million souls there must be room for one more, and so this vast army—a motley corps of unarmed Falstaffian warriors—come tramping in.

By far the greater portion of the tramps seeking the cities in the winter are tramps from choice, who would sooner beg than work, but fear to steal. Some are thieves who tramp to steal, although keeping up appearances by begging once in a while. The number actually in search of work (every man will tell you he wants a job if you ask him) is comparatively small, and the fugitives from justice, who travel as far from railroads, telegraph wires and large towns as possible, are numerous. Another class is made up of peddlers of trifles. Their visits both in town and country are almost as annoying as those of the begging tramps. These are called "fakirs," a name which applies also to the lower grades of traveling showman. They differ from the other tramps to the extent of paying their way most of the time and never stealing. In the winter, though, when confined to the cities where their wares will not sell, they take their places with their companions of the summer, and "rough it" as best they may. It is fair to say of these men, however, that their crimes seldom extend beyond "jumping a hotel bill" or "beating" a boarding house keeper, and these little failings are not unknown among persons much higher in the social scale.

The Hay Fever.

An essay is devoted to the treatment of hay fever, and contains much valuable material which may be appreciated. "Removal to a non-catarrhal region. This is the great almost unfailing remedy." These regions are designated as the villages and hotels among the mountains where subjects have escaped the disease. The practical value of this to those seeking refuge from their enemy can hardly be overestimated. Preventive treatment is given, and includes the best possible means for preparing the subject to endure that which cannot always be wholly avoided. While the author has little faith in any specific drug or class of drugs, he has evidently great confidence in preventive and palliating means of treatment, and in place of recommending one cure for all cases, he insists that each case should be studied and treated by itself. This is certainly the best evidence that he is a sound therapeutist. The best idea of this part of the work may be obtained from the summing up at the end, as follows:

1. Remain in a non-catarrhal region during the critical period.
2. Strengthen the system by food and tonics.
3. Avoid dust, smoke, night air, and the vicinity of plants known to produce a paroxysm.
4. Dress warmly, with flannels next the skin.
5. For the cough—Mild narcotics; various household demulcents.
6. For asthma—Smoking stramonium leaves, saltpeter, cepic cigarettes, inhalation of sulphuric ether, carbolic acid.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

During a quarrel in a tavern at Bloomington, Md., the proprietor, James Casey, was shot and his son cut with a knife. Neither is expected to live.....Congressional nominations: Massachusetts, record district, Edward Avery, Dem.; fifth, N. P. Banks, Rep.; New York, twenty-fourth, Chas. Rhoades, Dem.....An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate President Canal, of Hayti.....Judge Shipman rendered an important decision that erroneous revenue assessments are not conclusive against the government.....The Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago are attended by immense crowds, and there is every prospect of a successful revival of religion.....Colorado has elected the Republican candidate for governor by 1,500 majority.....The Dalnell mill, at Oldtown, Me., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $61,000; insurance, $30,000.....$79,104,640 in money orders were issued by the post-offices throughout the country during the past fiscal year, of which $77,035,973 were domestic.....Jacob Lout, a New York butcher, attended his betrothed's burial in Greenwood cemetery, and as the grave was being filled in he drew a revolver and committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.....During the second day's races at New York's Jerome park, Janette Norton won the mile match over eight competitors in 1.49¼. The mile and three-quarter race was won by Sultana in 3.16¼. The three-quarter mile race for four-year-olds was easily taken by Tom Ochiltree in 5.43¼. Virgil was the victor in the mile and a half dash in 2.46.

The election in Georgia for governor passed off quietly—the vote being light. The Democratic candidate was elected by a large majority.....Congressional nominations: Connecticut, first district, George M. Landers, Dem.; third, Thomas M. Waller, Dem.; Massachusetts, seventh, E. R. Hoar, Independent; sixth, George B. Loring, Rep.; first, Wm. W. Crapo, Rep., and Joseph M. Day, Dem.; Rhode Island, first, Benj. T. Eames, Rep.; second, Latimer W. Ballou, Rep.....Elbert A. Woodward, one of Tweed's confederates in the ring swindles, and for whom a large reward was offered at the time of the exposure, was recognized at the Palmer House, Chicago, by a gentleman, and the police took him in charge. He was registered under an assumed name as hailing from Liverpool.....A special dispatch from Madrid announces that Gen. Martinez Campos has been appointed governor-general of Cuba.....A panic has occurred in the Transvaal republic, South Africa, owing to the constant defeat of the Dutch troops by the natives, who threaten to massacre the entire white population.....The Cuban insurgents commanded by Vincente Garcia have captured and now hold the town of Las Tunas, which is considered an important strategic movement.....American gold coin is being largely withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to this country.....John W. Schwamb, of Union Hill, N. J., who shot a neighbor in his endeavor to kill his sister, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.....A fire destroyed the cutting shop of the Corning (N. Y.) glass works, doing $35,000 damage.

Lauber's German restaurant, one of the most popular resorts in the Exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire after business hours. Loss, $25,000..... By the breaking of a wheel on the Canadian Great Western railway the train was precipitated into a ditch, and five railway employees killed.....As the janitor of one of the large New York public schools turned steam into the heating pipes, a misplaced joint in one of the rooms allowed the steam to escape in volumes with a loud noise, which so frightened some little girls sitting near that they sprung to their feet crying "fire," and instantly several hundred children were flying panic-stricken to the door, notwithstanding the efforts to control them made by the teachers. With the exception of a teacher, who was trampled on by the excited scholars, no one was injured..... The third day of the Jerome Park races was largely attended, notwithstanding the damp weather and heavy track. The first race of one and one-half miles was contested by seven horses, and was won by Galway in 2:45¼. The grand national handicap, two miles and a quarter, was won by Vigil in 4:11. The third race was one of mile heats, best two in three—being won by Rhadamanthus in 1:47¾, 1:47.

Congressional nominations: New York, first district, Saml. R. Brick, Dem.; twenty-ninth, E. D. Loveridge, Dem.; Connecticut, first, James Phelps, Dem.....The thirty sixth call of the Treasury department for the redemption of $10,000,000 worth of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, has been issued..... An extra train bound east, containing soldiers from the reunion at Indianapolis, collided with a freight train near Greensburg, Ind., and a number of passengers and employees were injured.....A passenger train was thrown from the track of the Erie road near Genesee, N. Y., by striking a horse, killing the engineer and injuring six other persons, three seriously.....Four thousand additional awards have been announced by the managers of the Philadelphia Exhibition.....Through eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, Misses Emma Baker and Louisa Crane, with George Mellrath, died of the poison at Connecticut Farms, N. J.....The British minister to Turkey has been instructed to demand reparation and justice for the Bulgarian outrages.

Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron were thrown from a carriage in Illinois, but not severely hurt.....It is reported that ex-Sultan Murad is dying.....The Chinese authorities have published an apology for the murder of Mr. Morgary, the Englishman, and announce that the government will hereafter give better protection to foreigners traveling in any part of the kingdom.....Baron Lisgar, better known as Sir John Young, who was governor-general of Canada from 1868 to 1872, is dead.....The bark Europa, long engaged in carrying petroleum across the ocean, was laid up at a New York wharf for repairs, and some sixty men, carpenters and calkers, sent into the hold to do the work. While thus engaged, fire from a candle caught some oakum, and instantly the flames flashed along the oil-soaked woodwork, causing the workmen to make hasty retreat through the hatches. On their arrival at the wharf it was ascertained that six men were missing, and on the extinguishment of the flames their bodies were found, showing they had been suffocated. One other man was burned fatally, but managed to escape through a porthole.....Nominations to Congress: Pennsylvania, eleven district, Dadiv J. Waller, Rep.; fourteenth, Wm. B. Wilson, Dem.; J. W. Killinger, Rep.; New York, fourteenth, George M. Beebe, Dem.; sixteenth, Hamilton Harris, Rep.....At the Jerome park races Waco was the winner of the mile and an eighth dash in 2.00. Sultana won the annual sweepstakes in 3.56¾. The champagne stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, was easily won by Bombast in 1.19½. Piccolo was the victor in the mile and three-quarter dash in 3.16¾. Of the eight contestants in the mile dash for three-year-old maidens, Outcast was successful in 1.48.

A fire in Otis & Hook's elevator at Cleveland completely destroyed it with the contents, and spreading consumed a steamboat depot, a hotel and several other buildings, aggregating a loss of $155,000; partially insured. At the same time the Second Congregational church caught from sparks and was totally destroyed. Loss, $70,000..... While three loaded cars were being hoisted from the slope of the Middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston, Pa., the rope broke and the cars ran rapidly to the bottom. Four miners were killed.....A pair-oared, two-mile straight-away race at Greenwood lake, near New York, between Riley and Kennedy, of the Neptune club, Downs and Eustis, of the Atalantas, Smith and Eldred, of the Argonautas, was pulled amidst the utmost excitement; being won by the Neptune crew in 12:20¾. Riley was the single scull champion at Saratoga, and Kennedy stroke of the famous Yale four at the international races..... The President has pardoned Rhems, one of the Chicago whisky conspirators.....Incendiary fires in Pine Bluffs, Ark., destroyed three business blocks and several private dwellings. The losses will amount to $125,000.

Seven houses were destroyed by fire at Point Levy, Canada.....The stock exhibition connected with the Philadelphia Centennial has just opened the display of sheep and swine. There are on hand 778 American sheep, sixty English and fifty Canadian. The exhibit of swine show 393 American, fifty English and forty Canadian.....Lewis Scheller, age fifteen years, accidentally shot and killed his companion, Charles Hammond, age sixteen years, while out duck shooting at Grand Island, N. Y.....The Centennial commission has definitely decided not to keep the Exhibition open after November 10th, the time originally declared as the closing day.....The yellow fever is abating at Brunswick, Ga.....Smuggler defeated Judge Fullerton in a trotting match at Dover, N. H., in three straight heats. Time, 2:27, 2:21, 2:24¼.....The Harvester works at Minneapolis, Minn., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $20,000.....Nineteen small dwellings in Mobile, Ala., were burned by an incendiary fire, which was no sooner suppressed than another was started in a different part of the town, destroying three buildings.....John D. Lee, the Mormon convicted for participation in the notorious Mountain Meadow massacre, has been sentenced to [death—the execution to take place January 26, 1877. Under the laws of the territory a condemned man has his choice of death; consequently Lee chose to be shot.....By the burning of the Mississippi steamer Southern Belle several lives were lost. The boat and cargo was a total wreck.....Congressional nominations: New York, first district, John A. King, Rep.; Massachusetts, eleventh, C. D. Chapin, Dem.; Pennsylvania, sixteenth, John S. Mitchell, Rep., and Chas. Moore, Independent Temperance.....At Jerome park, Warlock won the mile and a quarter dash for three-year-olds in 2:14. The three-quarter dash for two-year-olds was ran in 1:20⅝ by Oriole. Vigil was the victor in the two-mile race in 3:40. Sister of Mercy won the mile dash in 1:47.

A Nice Question of Law.

A singular and very interesting case in the administration of criminal law has just arisen in Ontario, Canada. Two men named Young were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged in June. Just before the day set for their execution they overpowered their jailer and escaped. While search was making for them the court extended the day for carrying out the sentence to July 17, but when it came round the prisoners had not been rearrested, and the officials neglected to fix another day. Since then the Youngs have been captured, and the time set for their execution having passed, it is a nice question what to do with them.

Some papers in Canada even contend that the murderers cannot legally be hanged, taking evidently the same view of the matter which was taken not long since by a man in Texas, who, finding himself ordained in the warrant to be hanged "between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon," set himself to make a three hours' dying speech and confession.

There is not, so far as we are aware, any Canadian precedent, but there are certainly a couple of cases recorded in the English books which cover the point. In 1746 the brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, Charles Radcliffe, was convicted of high treason, but escaped to France before the day set for his execution. He was subsequently taken on board a French vessel and brought before the court of king's bench on a writ of habeas corpus, the record of his conviction and attainder being removed into the court by certiorari. The attorney-general prayed execution, but the prisoner claimed that he was not the person who had been convicted and sentenced. To try the issue a jury was impanelled and gave a verdict adverse to Radcliffe, who was subsequently beheaded on the day fixed by the court.

Twenty years later, in 1765, three murderers under sentence of death escaped from Maidstone jail and were not recaptured till after the day set for their execution. They denied their identity, but it was thoroughly established, and sentence was ordered to be carried out, though the court did not fix any day. It is altogether likely that the same practice will obtain in Canada, and that after the brothers Young have been given a hearing, and their identity has been proven, they will be consigned to the gallows they came so near escaping.

The man or woman who has not heard of Merchant's Gargling Oil is poorly posted indeed. Perhaps no article ever manufactured for the cure of man and beast, has done more good, or gained a wider celebrity, than this. It is sold the world over, and wherever it is used there is but one opinion in regard to it, and that is the highest man can bestow. For diseases in cattle and horses it is invaluable. It is a liniment that does up its work speedily and effectually, and leaves limb and body sound and healthy. Whole columns might be written in its praise, without exhausting its merits. It is manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by all druggists.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y) Sunday Courier.*

The latest arrangement to insure the honesty of car conductors is a turnstile. The front platform of the car is closed entirely; no person is allowed to ride on the back platform, each being compelled to enter the car through the turnstile, which stands in front of the doorway, and registers the number of those passing through.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and fifteen cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

The very highest award that the Centennial commission can confer upon any exhibitor, a diploma of honor and medal of merit, has been granted to I. L. Cragin & Co., Phila., for the celebrated Dobbins' Electric soap.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.

This company is one of the strongest and most prosperous of our life institutions. It has the largest amount of assets and the largest amount of insurance of any company of its age; was organized in 1868 by practical insurance men, and its insurance basis is as now under the same management. It has a surplus of $1,319,952; ratio of assets to liabilities are 153 per cent. It has the largest capital of any company in the country. It has paid for losses during the eight (8) years of its existence, $1,314,383.70. Its assets are strongly secured, largely by approved bonds and mortgages. Its premiums are remarkably low, and its policy contracts simple and definite. It is a strong stock company, and offers investments superior to many companies, and equal to those of any. Agents wanted in every town in the Northern States. For agencies or policies, apply at New York office, 609 Broadway, New York.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, cooks, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, dry exfoliations, rashes, etc., the safest and most expeditious remedies is GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

The hair is benefited as well as colored by Hill's Hair Dye.

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats don't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when all else fails.

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia, when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

The annual Alpine horror has taken place. George W. Johnson, a London solicitor, and his guide, Franz Saarbach, being precipitated into a crevasse over a hundred feet deep, and buried with ice and snow. His companion, Mr. Hayman, and the other guide escaped, but only after great suffering. Large parties of guides have been out, but so far have wholly failed